

The Belle Glade Herald

Volume 11; Number 42

Belle Glade, Palm Beach County, Florida Friday, May 4, 1951

Price \$2.00 a Year—5c a Copy

Federal Officials Present Plan For Airport Project

Federal Gov't Will Stand Half Port Improvement Cost If City And County Share

Chamber of commerce directors and local airport men received a promise of federal aid for improving the local airport under certain provisions at the chamber of commerce directors meeting.

The meeting Tuesday night in the chamber office included Harold A. Wilde, District Airport Engineer, Miami; Herbert W. Wadley, airport engineer, Miami, and local air operators, Bill Golden, Dick Cherry and Lawrence Altman.

Wadley presented the possibility of a federal aid project for bringing the local airport up to standards deemed necessary by local officials. "It is possible that a federal aid project the government will contribute half of the funds if some public agency meets the remaining half," he said. "At this time the project would have to be tied in some way with the defense effort, and it could be because of troop dusting operations here."

Local officials agreed that essential improvements should include asphalt on the runway, one north and south and the other east and west, necessary approaches and stabilization of the surrounding surface area. The runways would be 50 feet wide and 2400 feet long. A rough estimate set Tuesday night of the construction cost using city and county equipment would be thirty thousand dollars.

According to Altman, for the size of the airport and the size (Continued on Page 2)

PAHOKEE FARMER DIES IN HOSPITAL TUESDAY

Tom Sheppard, 68, a pioneer Glades farmer, died Tuesday at the Westlake Memorial Hospital following a heart attack.

Born at Columbus, Ga., he had lived here for the past 35 years. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Gertrude Sheppard, a son, Harry, a daughter, Mrs. L. O. Kneebone, and a sister, Mrs. J. O. Mansfield, Sanford.

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon at the Pahoek Baptist Church, with the Rev. Shickel officiating. Burial was at Fort Mayaca cemetery.

Palibearers were Frank Chapp, Ed Spangler, John Schroder, Dan Carpenter, John Bolton and Truman Farrow.

Berry Funeral Home of Pahoek was in charge of arrangements.

Shootin' Blanks

By Paulatte

A snowball of public opinion gathered fast last week and this on the subject of a curfew for adolescents, but, suddenly it melted. Poking around a little on the issue, I discovered something in spite of the veil of secrecy surrounding the whole subject now.

In voicing opinion of the curfew, I place myself in the position of the old maid who took a book on how to bring up children. However, with this possibility hanging over my head, I'll say my piece.

There has been talk of a meeting on the curfew, but where this meeting was to have been, who was to have called it, and who was to have participated in it, is now unobtainable information, for no one will "tip" my anyhow, the situation did not materialize, and the curfew discussion evidently has been dropped and is being dropped.

I talked with a parent in an effort to determine the chief road of the movement. He said that the situation should be reported and not mentioned in the newspaper, for when the kiddies get wind of the parents' intentions, they will be sure to get out of the house and they would really get mad if anything more was said about the curfew and that he didn't want to be mentioned in connection with it.

So I continued to follow (Continued on page 4)

LOCAL BOYS PLEAD GUILTY TO RUSTLING

Four local high school boys, charged with rustling two yearlings in Palm Beach County, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in criminal court Tuesday.

Judge A. G. Newell called for a pre-sentence investigation before sentence is passed and placed the boys in the custody of their parents.

The boys coming under investigation in Glades County for alleged cattle rustling have not yet come to trial here.

MARCH OF DIMES DRIVE HERE NETS \$1,818.16

The March of Dimes drive in this area was concluded here Monday netting \$1,818.16, according to Ray Whitlock, drive chairman.

Although our drive netted less than the amount collected here, it was pretty good considering the reverses during the season. I want to thank all who helped," Whitlock stated.

The three biggest donations in the section were the car of producer valued at \$900, given by Scott Ray Growers, the car donated by Pioneer Growers Cooperative, valued at \$468.00, and \$50 by Beta Sigma Phi.

"The labor shortage situation here remained the same this week and will continue tight for another two weeks when it will ease as the peak harvest season passes, according to A. M. Larimore, manager of the employment service here.

Estimates made by the office show that approximately 15,970 workers were employed in agricultural and agricultural industries in the area during the last two weeks of April, Larimore reports.

Bease slowed considerably in volume this week with Black Valentines bringing \$1.85 to \$3.65; Plantiffs, \$2.25 to \$2.80 and Tendergreens \$1.85 to \$2.80.

Heavy shipments of corn sold for \$2.75 of U. S. No. 1 and \$3 for fancy.

Celery prices tapered this week ranging from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a crate.

About five cars of potatoes (Continued on page 4)

PTA EXECUTIVE BOARD TO MEET AT 3 MONDAY

The executive board of the Belle Glade School Parent-Teachers Association will meet in Mrs. Inez Dickinson's room in the school at 3 p.m. Monday.

Members will plan for installation of officers at the May meeting and for the art show to be given by the PTA.

Mrs. B. O. Waddell, president of Mrs. L. P. Parson, president.

The government has promised it would purchase 2,300 tons of the new sheepstocking and 250,000 pounds for experimental purposes from area farmers, Bland says.

He said E. D. Bell, Washington, D. C., director of the Cotton Branch, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, who was recently here, pointed out the government could not buy the sheepstocking but would buy kenaf if the farmers produce it.

He is survived by seven sons, Jesse, South Bay; Max A. Gunter, Kan.; Earl M. Trenton, Modesto, Calif.; Fred C. Buck, Ariz.; Glen D. Downey, Cal.; one daughter, Mrs. I. M. McHenry, Kan., and 18 grand children.

Mr. Campbell died several years ago.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

Glades Civil Air Patrol Is Being Formed At Airport

Unit Open For Voluntary Enlistments Of Pilots And Non-pilots

A Glades Civil Air Patrol unit is being formed here and volunteer enlistments will be taken Sunday at the Glades Aviation Station, airport, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., according to Bill Golden, organizer here for the Civil Air Patrol.

The volunteer unit will be an auxiliary of the U. S. Army Air Corps and will function in emergencies and in times of war, missing aircraft and persons in this area including Lake Okechobee.

"There has long been a need for a unit here," Golden said, "since searching units for the Glades area in the past have had to come from West Palm Beach."

Teaming in with the civil defense patrol in this vicinity, the patrol will furnish service in emergency, relief transportation, communication service and aviation cadet training.

Enlistments will be open to pilots and non-pilots including observers, supply officers, ground attendants and transport pilots and ground crew.

A minimum of fifteen enlistments are necessary to begin the program and this many have been secured, Golden says. He urges those interested in participating to contact him by phoning 2325 or in person at the Glades Aviation Company office.

Radio communication facilities for the unit will be installed at the airport, Golden states.

RDB DELEGATION SEEKS KENAF LOANS FOR GLADES

Headed by Ralph J. Blank, Resources and Development Board manager, a three-man delegation will appear before the Commodity Credit Corp. directors at Washington attempting to obtain loans for Glades farmers to grow kenaf.

The group from the RDB fiber committee will include Blank, Arthur Jones, city, and Edward Henriquez, Vero.

The government has promised it would purchase 2,300 tons of the new sheepstocking and 250,000 pounds for experimental purposes from area farmers, Bland says.

He said E. D. Bell, Washington, D. C., director of the Cotton Branch, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, who was recently here, pointed out the government could not buy the sheepstocking but would buy kenaf if the farmers produce it.

He is survived by seven sons, Jesse, South Bay; Max A. Gunter, Kan.; Earl M. Trenton, Modesto, Calif.; Fred C. Buck, Ariz.; Glen D. Downey, Cal.; one daughter, Mrs. I. M. McHenry, Kan., and 18 grand children.

Mr. Campbell died several years ago.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

He was a member of the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co. and the Glades Appliance Co.

C O F C TO SPONSOR TRADE-AT-HOME PROGRAM

A trade-at-home program under the sponsorship of the chamber of commerce, scheduled May 14 through June 2 at the organization's directors meeting Tuesday night.

Different trade-at-home circulars will be posted in merchant's businesses each week, and editorials on the program will run weekly in the Belle Glade Herald during the period.

A special trade-at-home week will be held May 28 through June 2, R. E. Holdard, chamber president, said.

The possibility was discussed of having the city and other large payrolls here paid off by two dollar bills so as to determine the amount of money spent with local businesses during the week.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

The Rams lost a victory in a Suncoast Conference baseball game Tuesday at Fort Pierce.

You can help, too

I'VE APPOINTED MYSELF TO COLLECT A LITTLE BIT YOU MIGHT WANT TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE BOY SCOUT FINANCIAL APPEAL THIS YEAR

MONEY TAKES, HERB, NEVER LET IT BE SAID THAT DAGWOOD BUMSTEAD DOESN'T REALIZE THAT THE BOY SCOUTS TODAY ARE THE GOOD CITIZENS OF TOMORROW

The Boy Scout motto, "Be Prepared," speaks for itself and to us. In no way can a community better insure its future and that of the state and nation than by actively and strenuously supporting the local Boy Scout program. In this way we of the community can have something to say about the young men who are our leaders next in line. We can have some part in determining that they will be the type to meet the rigors of the future valiantly and with wisdom.

The annual drive of the Scout Gulf Stream Council was launched at a breakfast here Thursday morning under the chairmanship of D. G. Herring. It will continue for about a week, and it deserves our support.

Churches feel that the "Be Prepared" can mean the building of spiritual values among youth, and, consequently behind many troops are sponsoring churches.

The American Legion, service clubs and fraternal groups often stand behind troops, for they believe that through scouting boys are prepared for a more perfect Americanism and that they develop definite American ideals.

Parents sanction the international organization for boys, for they see that it encourages the principles which bring about clean living.

Especially this community should place a high price on the value of a more active and complete program here than we have had in the past. We should feel that through a functioning program our energetic youth will find helpful and beneficial avenues for their rest and energy.

We have had a material illustration recently that ill directed energies can bring tragic consequences. Certainly we discern the value of being prepared by preparing our youth for a life of usefulness and of contribution to their society.

F. B.

Miss Marlene Walker and Noel Campbell were crowned queen and king of the senior class at the ceremony of the senior class, Jerry Berry.

Bobby Hooker, president of the junior class gave a short welcome address to the seniors, and Ross Winne, president of the senior class responded.

Dr. John I. Leonard, president of Palm Beach Junior College, gave a short talk.

Other program features were: "Ode to Senior Girls" by Joe Leonard, "Ode to Senior Boys" by Jackie Royals and the Charleston dance by Pat Tatum and David Weiman.

The theme song of the dance was "Bambou."

PRISON FARM SUM OKED BY HOUSE THIS WEEK

The appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Glades State Prison Farm here, passed by the house in Tallahassee in the sum asked by C. M. Greene, superintendent.

The house approved the \$900,000 appropriation, but it has not yet come before the senate, Greene, who has just returned from Tallahassee, stated. He appeared before the senate Tuesday night.

Seeking prison farm funds, Luther Jones and Ralph Kirk, RDB manager, appeared before the house with Greene last week.

Greene states that the farm will seek an additional appropriation for a building program.

Man's World Is Thing Of Past Here As Women Enter Many New Fields

It's a woman's world—or at least it's getting to be fast in Belle Glade, where steadily infiltrate positions usually held by men.

And the condition is not due to armament, for previous holders of the positions were not drafted into the armed forces. The trend seems to be a natural one.

The gals are setting the men a pace and may prove something in the timeless battle of the sexes and undermined argument of inherent fitness for certain tasks.

Very recent additions to the Belle Glade woman world include a nurse, a pharmacist, a typewriter operator, a draftsman and engineer.

And they'll all tell you the reason they chose what are often considered men's occupations is because these were the jobs they wanted to do more than anything else. So in following their natural bent, they have taken a big step in the world and in the work of one, "the going gets pretty stiff sometimes."

Mrs. Dorothy Loveland McEwen, operator of the Glades Herald has always liked men's jobs and to prove it she can cite a long list of those she has done. She has been a typewriter operator, chauffeur, taxi driver, service station attendant, school bus operator and truck driver.

She and her sister, Mrs. E. M. VanLandingham, who is a nurse in the Hendry County Hospital, (Continued on Page 7)

Bureaucrats Ask Farmers To Gamble On Uncertain Fiber Crops For Defense

Assistance Given To Manufacturers

Tallahassee, Fla. Belle Glade Herald Belle Glade, Fla.

An outstanding event of the legislative social season, the Speaker's Buffet and Ball will be held at Wakulla Lodge on May 10, according to a Tallahassee announcement.

Speaker and Mrs. B. Elliott today extended a cordial invitation to the traditional affair at Wakulla Springs to the members of the Senate and House, Tallahassee, Fla. Supreme Court, Press, Radio, State Officials, Palm Beach Counties, their wives, families and friends.

Facilities will begin with the buffet supper to be followed immediately by the Ball. Dress will be optional. Money

Kenaf is widely supported by both scientists and manufacturers as a suitable substitute for jute, the production of which is a political football between Pakistan and India.

Bagging of all sorts, including sacks for U. S. military use, is scarce and inflated in price—the scarcity of the material which is grown in Pakistan and processed into India is made acute by the political gymnastics of the Indians.

Our war production authorities have decided that should be in a position to produce this substitute and have issued orders that seed be stockpiled.

Kenaf is an annual with a 25-pound-per-acre seed requirement, and an estimated one-ton of dried fiber producer. Several hundred million pounds of fiber are necessary annually to produce substantially our jute needs. It is necessary to plant 800 acres of kenaf to produce 100,000,000 pounds. It is necessary to plant approximately 4,200 acres to produce the seed necessary to produce a 50,000,000 pound crop. It is necessary to plant 4,200 acres to produce the seed necessary to produce a 50,000,000 pound crop.

It is indicated that these will be some seed available if they are in turn given contracts by the U. S. Government to purchase the stockpiling seed.

(Continued on Page 6)

MAJOR PAUL SPEAKS AT LIONS CLUB MEETING

Major Donald T. Paul showed colored slides and spoke on his trip to Korea with the Third Infantry Division at the Lions Club Meeting Wednesday night in the Legion Hall.

His slides illustrated the ways of living of the natives and showed events of the trip from embarkation at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Major Paul served with the 85th Infantry Division during World War II and was awarded the Silver Star medal for gallantry and the Bronze Star Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters.

He is now senior instructor for the organized Reserves unit in West Palm Beach.

LOCAL STUDENTS PLACE IN CO. SPELLING BEE

Belle Glade High students placed second and fourth in the county spelling bee held in the Palm Beach High auditorium Saturday morning.

Winner of the local bee, Miss Esther Friedheim, was second in the county competition and Miss Patricia Weaver, runner up, took fourth place.

The students were chosen through a local contest of contestants selected from group sections.

PAR-TEE LINE

Country Club of the Everglades

Pro Joe Ziemann started giving free golf lessons to high school boys and girls recently. The lessons are scheduled every Saturday afternoon.

The Community Youth Center program tonight will be open house with Jones Supply sponsoring the house party.

Mrs. E. M. VanLandingham is winner of the ladies' intramural golf tournament. She won the title when she defeated Mrs. Benny Weeks two in the first division finals Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Livingston placed first in the consolation flight by defeating Mrs. Harold Robin three and two.

The ladies' golf team will go to the West Palm Beach country club Wednesday to compete in the league tournament.

Social Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Scarlett of Miami were guests last week end of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Collins.

Mrs. Edward Strong of Winter Park arrived last Friday to spend the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bregger. Mr. Strong came Sunday to attend the Hooker-Roth wedding with his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Collins, Mrs. George Rawls, Miss Frances Collins and Mr. John Murray enjoyed a week end at Boynton Beach recently.

Mrs. Dorothy McEwen and children and Miss Mary Love land were guests of Miss Jean Smith in Miami last week end.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Kelly of New York City visited the E. A. McCabes over the week end. They were visiting their son in Miami and returned there following their stop here. Mrs. Kelly is Mrs. McCabes's sister.

LT. Vernon L. Dexter, now stationed in Miami with the U. S. Air Force, visited his family here over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ballard and two daughters moved recently to Toughton Plantation in Capps, Florida, where Mr.

Ballard will be associated with a new tung oil concern.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Clanton, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Rhodes, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Close took a weekend fishing trip to Marco Island recently.

Mrs. Francis Patterson arrived from Deland Saturday to spend about a week with Mr. and Mrs. Bob Cameron. Mrs. Patterson is Mrs. Cameron's sister.

J. W. Ives, Miami, former Kraemer Island land owner, here Saturday visiting old friends.

Mrs. Francis Harris and her son Denny, and Mrs. Nash Lloyd Jr. are spending this week in Brandon, Florida, guests of Mrs. Clarence Rogers.

Miss Lois Bell arrived Sunday night by plane from Mt. Pleasant, Pa., to spend two weeks with Inspector and Mrs. James D. Goggins.

Mrs. Pearlita Ryder of Miami is spending a few days in Belle Glade with her daughter, Miss Pearlita Ryder who is a teacher in the local school.

Mrs. Pearl Cook of Miami is visiting her sister Mrs. L. B. Cook, Sr., here for a few days.

Miss Faye Hoover of Arlington, Virginia arrived by plane from Washington, D. C. last Friday to attend the Hooker-Roth wedding and was a guest over the weekend at the Hooker home. She and the bride were room mates at Madison College.

Guests on Wednesday of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Payne were Miss Emma Lou West, Mr. and Mrs. Hoppo Barker and Mr. and Mrs. John McGehee, all of Miami.

House guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Freedlund are Mrs. Margaret Cockrell and Mrs. George Moore of Palm Beach.

PIANOS

SAWDIN KIDBALL
LESTER BETSY JOSS
New and Used
Collins Sadcock
Furniture Co.
Phone 2615
local representative for
PIANOS
Music Company
West Palm Beach - Tampa

Now Open For Business

JAMES STUDIO

BELLE GLADE
WEDDINGS - FAMILY GROUPS - CHILDREN
AND COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY - ALSO
FILM DEVELOPING - PRINTING - ENLARGING
FOR COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE

See us at
124 W. AVE. A OR PHONE 3013

FREE

YOUR CHILD'S PORTRAIT

This Offer Good Until May 15 Only

No purchase or appointment necessary.
Ages - 1 month to 6 years - One to a family.

OUR OPENING GIFT TO YOU

We have opened our new photo studio next to our children's-wear store.

For a limited time, starting Monday April 16th, you are invited to bring your baby to our store and have a

Beautiful 5x7 Portrait Free

"FOR ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY"

Family groups - Weddings - Children
Commercial and Photo Finishing

"FOR ANYTHING IN CHILDREN'S WEAR"

Clothing - Shoes - Toys - Gifts - Accessories
Wheel Goods - Furniture

Visit Our Store or Phone 3013
JAMES STUDIO & JUVENILE SHOP
124 W. Ave. A, Belle Glade, Florida.

Maurice Hart, Jr., of Coral Gables, a victim of Osteoma, is a patient at the Veteran's Hospital in Coral Gables. His father is well known in local circles.

Dr. Victor C. Mulberg, attended the Florida Dental Convention held at Hollywood Beach Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

GARDEN CLUB WOMEN ATTEND STATE CONV.
Representatives of the local Garden Club left Monday to attend the Garden Club convention in Daytona. They will return today.

The group members are: Mrs. Luther Jones, club president, Mrs. Ivan Van Horn, Mrs. R. Y. Creesh, Sr., and Mrs. Irvin Zump.

WOMEN MEET TO FORM HOME NURSING COURSE

Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Roy Litchfield, Mrs. L. L. Giddens, and Miss Connie Smith met Thursday night at the Memorial Hospital to organize a home nursing course.

The course is part of the civil defense program, Mrs. Clanton says.

NORMA STARLING HAS POOL BIRTHDAY PARTY

Mrs. N. N. Starling honored her daughter, Norma Nell, on her twelfth birthday with a swimming party at the Pahokee pool recently.

Birthday cake and ice cream were served at the Starling home after the group returned from Pahokee. Mrs. Doug Leavitt assisted with the serving.

Guests were: Alma Ann McClure, Jeanne Crowe, Kay Young, Juanita Moody, Marie Hair, Sara Ann Norman, Sue VanLandingham, Carol Neal VanLandingham, Betty Jane McDonald, Judy Knight, Shirley Spikes, Kay Reeves, Jean Reeves, Joan Johns, Doris Hart, Kay Williams, Yvonne McGehee, Janice Johnson, and Veronica Pike.

FAMILY GATHER TO HONOR FATHER'S BIRTHDAY

Mr. C. P. Springer was honored on his 81st birthday with a lawn party at his home last Friday afternoon.

Attending were Mrs. Springer, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kidder and daughter Dorothy; Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Taylor and daughter Louise; Mrs. Doyle Timmons and Barbara Wedgworth; Mr. and Mrs. George Wedgworth and children, Douglas and Deborah; Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Kidder and their son John; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Boynton and children Bruce, Wayne and Kathy of Pahokee.

Members of the family who were not present included Miss Mary Eleanor Kidder and Robert Taylor, both attending Florida Southern College, and Mr. Doyle Timmons.

The Springers moved to Belle Glade in 1941 from Eaton Rapids, Michigan where he was a grocery merchant for about forty years.

BETA SIGMA PHI HOLDS PROGRAM AND DANCE

Beta XI chapter of Beta Sigma Phi, social sorority, held initiation of pledges and installation of new officers at their Founders Day program, buffet supper and dance in the Municipal Country Club Saturday night.

Mrs. Ellis Wilkenson, vice-president and pledge trainer,

NEWS VIEWS

By E. D. BOUG

About this time every year the nation's flock of sons and daughters come to us with a story and recognize mother. In a quick 12 hours we try to make up to her with flowers, candy and kind words for 24 days of the year. (In Leap Year, of course, it's 25 days.) With Mother's Day, 1951, we remind our devoted readers not to forget that Mothers are pretty important people and while most of them don't expect too much, they still like to get a pat on the back, a card or a small gift and they certainly deserve it.

Mothers are wonderful people and although they deserve devotion and reverence the year round, they especially deserve it on Mother's Day.

When her mother with you remember it with just the right item. For a wide selection of gifts to suit her heart's desire, visit the Glade Store. In Woodland, Calif., the City Council voted to change the name of the city to "Well, that's getting there that you are absolutely sure that your present is full of love and appreciation. Just come in and let our experts select the best. They use the freshest, purest drugs and give you the best service. So when you have a prescription, call on the best service at Glade Drug Store.

initiated the following: Mrs. Victor Riedel, Miss Ann Furgeson, Mrs. Dale Collins and Mrs. E. F. McAllister.

Mrs. O. G. McWhorter, outgoing president, installed: Mrs. Ellis Wilkenson, president; Mrs. Doug Wooten, vice president; Miss Proctor Roebuck, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Earl Lindrose, recording secretary; Mrs. Clyde Parrish, treasurer; Mrs. O. G. McWhorter, extension officer; Mrs. Ethel Farr, director; and Mrs. W. C. Barnford, sponsor.

The theme of spring flowers was carried out in the decorations and color scheme. Bill Beston and his orchestra from West Palm Beach furnished the music.

KATHRYN COOK CHOSEN TO ENTER BEAUTY CONTEST

Miss Kathryn Cook of Belle Glade has been extended an invitation to participate in the "Queen of Queens" Beauty Contest at the Annual Florida Watermelon Festival in Leesburg on Wednesday, May 16th.

The winner of the contest will receive one week's free training at Miss Marion Johnson's Coronet School of Modeling in Miami. She will also be entered in the National Watermelon Beauty Contest to be held later this summer in Jacksonville.

BREAKFAST GIVEN FOR MISS MARY E. HOOKER

A breakfast complimenting Miss Mary Elizabeth Hooker was given at the home of Mrs. W. R. Hooker, mother of the bride, on Sunday afternoon, May 3rd. The party was given Sunday morning by Mrs. J. I. Freedlund and Mrs. Thomas Bregger at the Freedlund home in Chosen.

Pastel shades were carried out in decorations and place cards. A gift was presented to the honoree by the hostesses.

Guests inscribed their names on a luncheon cloth which was also given to the bride.

The guest list included the guest of honor, her sister, Miss Jeanne Hooker, Mrs. Labron Williams, Mrs. Chester Comerford, Mrs. Edward Strong of Winter Park, Mrs. Russell Greene, Mrs. George Wedgworth, Mrs. James Maynard and Mrs. Walter Hooker, mother of the honoree.

HOOKER, ROTH UNITED IN CEREMONIES SUNDAY

Of wide local interest was the wedding of Miss Mary Elizabeth Hooker to Raymond Roth Sunday afternoon in the Community Methodist Church. The bride, given away by her father, W. R. Hooker, wore a gown of white satin fashioned with snug bodice and bouffant skirt. The sweetheart's neckline was trimmed in lace, and the long sleeves ended in fingertip points. She carried a bouquet of white carnations and lilies of the valley centered with a white orchid.

The bride's sister, Miss Jeanne Hooker, was maid of honor in a white embroidered organza gown with a pink design fashioned with pointed neckline and bouffant skirt. She wore a pink head band and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

Bridesmaid gowns were similar to that of the maid of honor in style. Mrs. George Wedgworth wore yellow, and Mrs. Russell Greene of West Palm Beach wore blue. They both carried matching bouquets of carnations.

Miss Karen Field in a lace trimmed blue organza frock served her aunt the bride as flower girl carrying a pink-trimmed basket of rose petals which she scattered down the aisle.

John Hooker, brother of the bride, was the groom's best man and ushers were Robert Hooker, brother of the bride, and Carmen Boone. They wore white dinner jackets, black pants and red carnation boutonnières.

The bride's mother, Mrs. W. R. Hooker, was dressed in an aqua nylon short-sleeved length dress accented with a pink carnation shoulder corsage. Mrs. Walter Roth, the groom's mother, chose a white dress with tangerine accents and a yellow carnation corsage for her son's wedding.

Miss Jean Martin, dressed in an aqua gown, sang "Oh Promise Me" and "I Love You Truly," accompanied on the organ by Marianne Womack. Prelude music included, "Always," "Indian Love Call," and "Believe Me In All Those Endearing Young Charms."

Rev. L. F. Vanderwater, pastor, performed the service in the church decorated with baskets of white gladioli, fern, palms and candelabra.

The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents in Chosen following the ceremony.

Out of town guests were: Miss Faye Hoover, Arlington, Va.; Miss Faye Roth, the groom's sister, Cleland, Okla.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Roth, the groom's parents; Mrs. Inez Wyckoff, Ft. Myers; Mrs. Marie

Gardner, Zellwood and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Barwick, Pompano.

"TACKY" PARTY ENJOYED BY ELEMENTARY TEACHERS
Teachers of the Elementary School were entertained with a "Tacky Party" last Thursday night at the home of Miss Frances Collins. Miss Dicia Blevins and Miss Marian Lawler were co-hostesses.

Contest games were played followed by a treasure hunt. Mrs. Genevieve Gove won the prize for the best costume. Others attending: Miss Pearlita Ryder, Miss Margaret West, Mrs. Iva Barry, Mrs. Alice Close, Mrs. Edythe Murray, Miss Betty Rich, Mrs. Inez Dickinson, Mrs. Kathryn Davidson and Mrs. Lois Ruff.

BWP SELECTS COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AT MEETING

Business and Professional Women met Tuesday night in May Community Club House when they discussed plans for the state convention May 17-19 in Miami Beach and appointed committee chairmen.

Miss Mary Leonard announced the following committee heads: Program, Mrs. Billy Campbell; membership, Miss Mary Martin; public affairs, Mrs. Bob Davis and Mrs. Bill Rhodes; legislation, Mrs. Jack Mathewson; health and safety, Mrs. Blanch Coppersmith and Mrs. Imogene Fontaine; radio and television, Mrs. Mary Fay; educational and vocational, Mrs. Mary Henry; international relations, Mrs. Francis Cross; financial, Mrs. Gladys McDonald and Mrs. Mildred Larrick; news service, Mrs. Gladys Bolton; civil defense, Mrs. William C. Young and parliamentary, Mrs. Jack Mathewson.

The next club meeting will be a weiner roast on May 15 at 7 p.m. in Paradise Park, the president announces.



For Home Makers

Eight Day Sale of 80 SQUARE PRINTS

Now is the time to buy for your crisp, colorful frocks for summer. You'll need many bright cottons for hot days ahead to take you through the season in comfort and style. Select from our material stock of stripes, florals, plaids, and solid pastels while the amazing value lasts.

Previously advertised for .59 yd.

Now .50 yd.

It's The Touches That Count

To give your home made frocks that finishing touch which makes them look expensive, use our trimmings department. We have a large selection of embroidery trims ruffled and straight in white and several colors. The stock also includes natural and colored braids and laces.

ROYAL'S

AVE. A

PHONE 2305

MAXWELL HOUSE

WITH ORDER

COFFEE 79c

ALL SWEET Lb.

35c

NO-RINSE

25c

LGE. PKG.

15c

KELLOGG'S

15c

CORN

19c

FLAT CANS 2 for

15c

SNOWDRIFT

3 LBS.

\$1.09

1c SALE

SWEETHEART

4 for 31c

GIANT

64c

COLOROX

27c

1/2 Gal.

CUDAHY'S SUNLIGHT GRADE A

DOZEN

59c

THESE PRICES ARE GOOD MAY 4 - MAY 10, INCLUSIVE - QUANTITIES LIMITED

YOUR FOOD STORE

GROCERIES • MEATS • VEGETABLES

2850 S. 17th Avenue A, Belle Glade, Florida

Negro News

Written By Negroes Of The Community

St. Johns First Baptist Church

Mrs. Estelle M. Carrero, Reporter
Mrs. J. H. Adams, Pastor

Sunday School opened at 9:45 a.m. with Sup't. Shelly Pouncy presiding. Subject of the lesson was "The Settlement in Canaan." The Motto Text was, "Be strong and of good courage; be not affrighted, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee throughout the journey." The message was brief and also helpful.

At 3:30 the Pastor Aid Club met at the home of Mrs. Blanche Gober. Members reported having a very nice time.

Evening vocal worship was conducted by Dea. E. J. Jackson. Prayer was by Dea. Isaiah Scott, followed by congregational singing. The scripture lesson was taken from the 5th chapter of Romans and was read by the pastor.

The Women's Home Mission Society sponsored a program after service. The scripture lesson was read by the pastor. The program was short and spicy. The proceeds are for purchasing runners for the church. The president and members wish to thank the participants and the contributors for their support.

Friday night the church will hold its monthly business meeting. The pastor urges all members to be present. Business of importance will be discussed.

Wednesday night May 9th, the District Convention will be held at the St. John First Baptist Church. I'm sure all mem-

Free Removal Of Dead Animals

Daily and Sundays
FOR SERVICE CALL
Prevatt's Taxi-2941-Belle Glade
Or Okeechobee 149, collect

Everglades Tallow Corporation

Okeechobee, Florida

EVERYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY

By Appointment Only

Children Documentary Commercial

Weddings Banquets Home Portraits

GRANT E. AVERILL

Belle Glade Phone 3030

RADIO GAGS by HOOKS & SULLINGER



HOOKS & SULLINGER RADIO SERVICE

201 N. BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA 33000

MEN! WOMEN!

4 good reasons why it's smart to JOIN THE ARMY ORGANIZED RESERVE

1. EXTRA PAY—You receive pay in grade for each instruction or drill period as well as for temporary active duty.
2. RETIREMENT CREDITS—You receive credits toward retirement for all service and activities.
3. ADVANCEMENT—You enjoy virtually unlimited opportunities for promotion in the Reserve.
4. SPECIALIZED TRAINING—You receive specialized training at drill periods and are eligible to attend Army technical schools. It's training that will help you get ahead both in a military and in a civilian career.

For full details, see or write your ARMY ORGANIZED RESERVE INSTRUCTOR ORC Instructor Group, U. S. Army P. O. Box 86, West Palm Beach, Telephone WPB 4319.

ed officers are: President, Mrs. S. O'Hair; Vice-president, Mrs. W. R. Smith; Secretary, Mrs. Fannie Harrell; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. M. Leeland; Financial Secretary, Mrs. S. D. Weaver; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. W. M. Crawford; Treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Davis; Chaplain, Mrs. Rihel Davis; Reporter, Mrs. S. H. Jemmett. Refreshments and adjournment concluded the PTA meeting.

Mothers' Club Fites High School Mothers

The High School Mothers Club ended its program of the year by entertaining the pupils of the High School Department. There were games, dancing and refreshments, which contributed to the gaiety of the party. Many thanks to the Mothers' Club for this grand entertainment.

E.V.H. Band Presents a Concert

The Band presented a concert to the student body at the weekly chapel exercises. Many old favorites, including marches, semi-classical selections, and popular tunes. Many thanks to our bandmaster, Mr. M. M. Hamilton, for the wonderful music.

This year's orators of E.V.H., Josephine Lawrence and Emma Burke, participated in the final of the Declaration Contest, which was held at Boynton Beach School. Prizes were awarded to pupils from Palmview Elementary School, West Palm Beach, and Everglades Camp School, Pahokee. We wish to thank our representatives for their interests and efforts shown in this contest, an annual event of Palm Beach County.

The annual Band Contest, under the sponsorship of Messrs. W. C. Taylor, funeral director and local civic worker, and M. M. Hamilton, bandmaster, has terminated. The contestants were: Betty Johnson, Pearl Humphrey, Pearl Murphy, Ruby Washington, Leroy London, and Hoover Tolbert. In Humphrey, who raised the highest amount of money, won first prize. As a result, her photograph will be placed on the fans that advertise Taylor Funeral Home. We wish to thank the general public for its contributions in this band contest, without which it would not have been a successful one. The amount that each person contributed is greatly appreciated.

BELLE GLADE THIRD IN EAST COAST LEAGUE

Standings of the Florida East Coast Negro Baseball League are:

	Wins	Losses
Miami	7	2
Pt. Pierce	7	2
Belle Glade	7	3
W. Pm. Beach	1	3
Pt. Lauderdale	3	7

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our very deepest appreciation to our friends and neighbors, the Canianter Lodge, Mome Mission Society, the Y.W.A. of the First Baptist Church and the many brothers for their expressions of sympathy during the death of our brother, Adam Grimes.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Houston and family.

"Help lift the Iron Curtain everywhere—"

Miss Walters studied pharmacy at Purdue in Indiana where she received her degree. Before swelling the Glades Drug staff to three druggists, she served at the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Charlotte, North Carolina, and a drug store in Prescott, Arizona.

"This is still strictly a man's field, but it's fun for a few intrepid," Miss Walters says.

GROWERS ATTEND EX. STATION FIELD DAY

Approximately 65 growers, commercial men and State workers attended the Field Day recently at the Lake Worth Field Station near Boynton that was planned by the County Agents' office.

Walter A. Hills, associate horticulturist in charge of the Everglades Experiment Station's operations there, conducted the two-hour tour and showed the group variety trials with beans, corn, pepper and eggplant. Visiting viewed soil fertility experiments with beans and corn and a clover trial under the direction of Robert J. Allen, assistant agronomist at the Lake Worth station.

Following the tour, at each of the plots visited, the growers

By BETTY BARCLAY

Pineapple Marmalade
(Using canned pineapple)
2 cups prepared citrus fruit
1 cup crushed pineapple
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare the fruit, remove skins in quarters from 1 medium-sized pineapple. Cut off and discard about half of white part. With a sharp knife, slice remaining rind very fine. Add 1/2 cup water and 1/4 teaspoon salt; bring to a boil and simmer, covered, 15 minutes, stirring occasionally. Cut off light skin of peeled fruit and pulp out of each section. Add pulp and juice of drained cooked rind and simmer, covered, 30 minutes longer. Measure 3 cups fruit into a very large saucepan. Add pineapple.

To make the marmalade, Add sugar to taste to saucepan and mix well. Bring over high heat, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat and add one-half bottle of pectin. Then stir and skim by turns for 5 minutes to cool slightly, to prevent floating fruit. Ladle quickly into glasses. Parfums at once. Makes about 11 one-half pint glasses.

Grape Jelly
(Using bottled grape juice)
3 1/2 cups sugar
1 cup bottled grape juice
1 cup water
1 lb powdered fruit pectin

Measure sugar and set aside. Measure grape juice into a large saucepan. Boil juice and mix well. Place 1/2 cup bottled juice over high heat. Add powdered fruit pectin and stir until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once add sugar. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1 minute, stirring constantly. Remove from heat, stir in bottled juice. Parfums at once. Makes 11 one-half pint glasses.

and commercial men asked questions regarding the various treatments. Several inquired about insect control and fertilizer treatments. As each question was asked, Hills turned the program over to a staff member specializing in that phase. Others brought diseased specimens of some of their own crops, which were identified. Control measures were recommended.

According to Hills, particular interest was shown in soil fertility experiments. Several of those present were amazed at the differences in yields and desirable horticultural characteristics obtained by varying fertility level of the soil. Studies of this nature are used as the basis of careful soil and tissue testing.

The group visited clover fields which are part of a cooperative experiment with the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the whole southeastern United States, with trials of a similar nature from Louisiana to the Carolinas.

The Field Day was held primarily to acquaint growers with the work. Several growers, who specialize in small-scale production of quality vegetable crops for the local market, expressed a great deal of interest in the variety trials illustrated with different varieties growing side by side under similar conditions, showing effects of different treatments.

According to County Agent Mounts, the Field Day was so well received that it would seem very desirable that such Field Days be observed annually, one in the spring and the other in the fall.

Miss Walters also helped her father in the store before accepting a position here about a month ago.

Even though she is a chip off the old block, she admits that if she had the choosing to do over again she would still be a druggist.

Miss Walters studied pharmacy at Purdue in Indiana where she received her degree. Before swelling the Glades Drug staff to three druggists, she served at the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Charlotte, North Carolina, and a drug store in Prescott, Arizona.

"This is still strictly a man's field, but it's fun for a few intrepid," Miss Walters says.

Miss Walters studied pharmacy at Purdue in Indiana where she received her degree. Before swelling the Glades Drug staff to three druggists, she served at the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Charlotte, North Carolina, and a drug store in Prescott, Arizona.

"This is still strictly a man's field, but it's fun for a few intrepid," Miss Walters says.

Miss Walters studied pharmacy at Purdue in Indiana where she received her degree. Before swelling the Glades Drug staff to three druggists, she served at the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Charlotte, North Carolina, and a drug store in Prescott, Arizona.

"This is still strictly a man's field, but it's fun for a few intrepid," Miss Walters says.

Miss Walters studied pharmacy at Purdue in Indiana where she received her degree. Before swelling the Glades Drug staff to three druggists, she served at the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Charlotte, North Carolina, and a drug store in Prescott, Arizona.

"This is still strictly a man's field, but it's fun for a few intrepid," Miss Walters says.

Miss Walters studied pharmacy at Purdue in Indiana where she received her degree. Before swelling the Glades Drug staff to three druggists, she served at the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Charlotte, North Carolina, and a drug store in Prescott, Arizona.

"This is still strictly a man's field, but it's fun for a few intrepid," Miss Walters says.

Miss Walters studied pharmacy at Purdue in Indiana where she received her degree. Before swelling the Glades Drug staff to three druggists, she served at the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Charlotte, North Carolina, and a drug store in Prescott, Arizona.

"This is still strictly a man's field, but it's fun for a few intrepid," Miss Walters says.

Miss Walters studied pharmacy at Purdue in Indiana where she received her degree. Before swelling the Glades Drug staff to three druggists, she served at the Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami, Charlotte Memorial Hospital, Charlotte, North Carolina, and a drug store in Prescott, Arizona.

"This is still strictly a man's field, but it's fun for a few intrepid," Miss Walters says.

LODGES & CLUBS

Woman's Club South Male and Avenue E. Mrs. Betty Harris, president. Meetings on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Belle Glade Club Mrs. C. O. Whitworth, president. Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Parent Teacher Association Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Hospital Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Belle Glade Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

American Legion Auxiliary Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

Woman's Club Meetings on Monday and Thursday 10 to 12:30 p.m. at 12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Public invited to use our facilities.

PURE OIL PRODUCTS

Wholesale & Retail
Complete Stock of all Farm Needs

FUEL-OILS-GREASES

WM. C. YOUNG
Distributor
Belle Glade Phone 2585

Free Delivery in the Glades
Free Storage until ready
Pre-War prices
No carrying charge
12 to 15 months to pay
We appreciate our Glades accounts

J. J. Cater Furniture Co.

333 Datura St. West Palm Beach

If you like Strawberries you'll love FRESH Strawberry ICE CREAM

For more information call 2310

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Phone 2310 Belle Glade

Originators of Homogenized Milk containing "NATURAL" VITAMIN "D"

A prayer for our Soldiers

BY MAJOR GENERAL ROY H. PARKER

Chief of Chaplains, United States Army

Almighty God, the Creator and Preserver of all mankind, we commend to Thy special care and keeping those serving in our Army. Though they be in the midst of dangers, do Thou send Thy guardian angels for their protection. Walk beside them as they go through the valley of the shadow of death.

Knowing that all good things come from Thee, grant them courage and bravery through a firm faith in freedom's cause, in the present and in the future. When sacrifices are called for, let them be made in the knowledge that Thou art the rewarder of Thy servants. Enable them to love valiantly and serve nobly, in the full realization that no man liveth unto himself. Grant them clear minds, strong bodies, true hearts, and pure hearts free from hatred and bitterness, renewing them with Thy nothing is impossible and that all things work together for good to them that love Thee.

Awaken in them a lively faith that will keep them close to Thee. Enable them to rest their cause upon Thy Word that though the foe be strong, yet knowing the cause as they battle for the right, they can never fail. Fill their hearts with the assurance that with Thee nothing is impossible and that all things work together for good to them that love Thee.

If it be Thy will that injuries be sustained, let them experience the touch of Thy healing hand and do Thou bless the means and the ministries employed for the restoration of their health.

In these difficult times, when the forces of evil are running rampant and many hopes seem about to be crushed, fill their hearts with an abiding sense of Thy reality and the certainty of Thy continual presence. Enable them to look to Thee when loneliness and longing overtake them; fulfill their yearnings by granting them Thy own companionship and fellowship. Enable them to realize the full meaning of Thy promise, "I am with you always."

Thou who art the Protector and Helper as well as the Giver of victory, grant unto them every good gift of body and soul and unite us with them in faith and love concerning A-men.

Reprinted from Good Housekeeping Magazine

BRING YOUR CATTLE EARLY EVERY MONDAY TO

Your
Glades Livestock Market
Association

Phone B. G. 3011 Night B. G. 3017

Royal's Refrigeration Service

For

Walk-In Boxes
Display Cases
Beverage Coolers
Frozen Food Cabinets
Deep Freeze
Compressor Parts & Gas

See

J. M. Harris, Service
Man For Royal's, Inc.

Phone

Belle Glade, 2305
Clewiston—Day 115, Nite 239

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK

at Belle Glade

PRESENTS

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT FLORIDA



AGRICULTURE

Florida produces a greater variety of products of the soil than any other State. The king and queen of the agricultural empire are citrus and vegetables. The State has over 2,000,000 acres in farms and groves which produce cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, tung oil, grains, citrus, tropical fruits and vegetables. These acres produce an income of \$350,000,000 a year. There are 24 State owned Farmer's Markets—non-profit.

It is more fortunate to know our Receiving and Paying Teller than to know fifty fortune tellers.

We want you to be financially successful and it makes us feel proud to know that we are a part of your success. Your patronage is appreciated.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
\$10,000 Maximum Insurance for Each Depositor

FLORIDA NATIONAL BANK

at Belle Glade

MEMBER OF THE FLORIDA BANKERS ASSOCIATION

REED OFFERS HELPFUL POINTERS ON CANNING. FREEZING VEGETABLES

Gainesville. — A vegetable too mature for fresh use is also too mature for canning or freezing, Horticulturist Harold M. Reed of the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station advises home-makers.

Mr. Reed, who is doing vegetable processing research, offers his observation on vegetable maturity and other suggestions to help home-makers in canning or freezing spring vegetables.

"In addition to over-maturity, another major cause of disappointment in home processing of vegetables is delay in processing after harvest. Vegetables should be processed as soon as possible after harvest," he says.

The Station worker also emphasizes that cleanliness and removal of all spoiled or unmarketable portions are necessary for canning or freezing a satisfactory product. "It's surprising," he explains, "what one small moldy piece can do to the flavor of processed vegetables."

Other points Mr. Reed thinks are important in home vegetable processing include:

"Tin or glass is satisfactory for canning. Glass or other containers are suitable for freezing."

"Line up" work in the kitchen so sorting, washing, trimming, blanching, cooking, filling, and canning or freezing operations may be done in progressive order without "back-tracking."

To avoid loss of flavor, color, and nutritive value, blanch all vegetables for freezing, and blanch green vegetables for canning to remove "green" flavor and to set color. A wire basket in which vegetables can be immersed in water at or near boiling point is satisfactory. Follow time table carefully for each vegetable.

In cooking, follow pressure and time requirements for each vegetable, counting from time cooker reaches recommended pressure.

To allow for expansion and to prevent breakage, fill vegetables and liquid to within a quarter of an inch of top of can. In filling packages or jars for freezing, allow about a tenth of container space for expansion. (After sealing containers for freezing, place them in the freezer at once.)

Before sealing canned vegetables, heat in covered pan of boiling water or in unclamped

tables, heat in covered pan of boiling water or in unclamped cooker until they reach 150 to 180 degrees Fahrenheit.

After processing, place cans in cold water, and place jars with plenty of space in open so they will air-cool quickly. After jars have cooled somewhat, place them in one end of a pan of water of about the temperature of the jars and allow cold water to run slowly into other end of pan. Rapid cooling of canned vegetables prevents growth of bacteria, which cause "flat souring."

BUREAUCRATS

(Continued from page 1) kenaf growing after the relief of war needs, and advise them to get ready for this new industry as fast as practicable.

Florida farmers offered to E. V. Bell, Director Cotton Branch and H. Reinert of the finance division, Commodity Credit Corporation acting on a directive of the Division of War Production, offered farmers of South Florida a contract for Kenaf seed at an undetermined price for purposes of stockpiling Tuesday at a meeting called by Florida Director of PMA Mr. Rob't Dennis, at the Everglades Experiment station.

The area agreed, through the Resources Development Board, to undertake to grow seed on 5,000 acres provided seed are made available by the government, and further provided that financing is furnished by the government for a part of this.

Five thousand acres was agreed upon because seed for planting this amount, it is estimated, will be forthcoming, leaving approximately 12,000 acres to be grown by the planters thus making the division 30% on continental U.S.A. and 70% to Cuba.

The authorization under which the meeting was held also asked for 250,000 pounds of kenaf fiber to be used for experimental purposes in harvesting, decorating and by the spinners. No action was taken on the fiber request as all seed available are needed for the purpose of seed.

Kenaf fiber as a substitute for jute was enthusiastically supported by Guthrie, of the Lehigh Spinning Mills, one of the major processors in the multi-million pound jute industry of the United States. "Kenaf is equal to jute in most uses, superior in many," said Mr. Guthrie, "and our best efforts should be exerted to protect our source of supply domestically. I am sure that many Florida farmers will make money out of it."

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BELLE GLADE, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
SIX MONTHS PERIOD ENDING MARCH 31, 1951

	RECEIPTS	
Cash on Hand 10-1-50	\$ 260.93	
Bank A/C General Fund 10-1-50	16,470.23	
Bank A/C Payroll 10-1-50	190.00	
Available Funds 10-1-50	3,900.00	\$19,881.23
Legal & Personal Property Taxes	54,268.48	1,558.34
Real Estate	1,267.39	
Delinquent Personal Property Taxes	56,536.01	
Delinquent Taxes Only	174.26	
Birth Licenses	444.19	
Plumbing Licenses	62.12	
Fines and Penalties	15,139.69	
Garbage Permit Penalties	15,139.69	
Occupational Licenses	15,139.69	
Special Permits	15,139.69	
Found Property	3,822.00	
Miscellaneous A/C Receivable	1,412.24	
Radio Service	1,412.24	
Electric Department A/C Receivable	1,412.24	
Charitable Tax	1,412.24	
Confiscated Property	1,412.24	
Collection Case - Taxes	1,412.24	
Parking Meter Revenue	855.41	
	\$192,817.18	

LEGAL NOTICES

	DISBURSEMENTS	
Cash on Hand 3-31-51	\$ 430.00	
Bank A/C General Fund 3-31-51	21,502.24	
Bank A/C Payroll 3-31-51	190.00	
Swimming Pool Fund 3-31-51	3,670.00	
Available Funds as of 3-31-51	16,102.24	
Salaries	16,470.23	
Commission	120.00	
Judge	120.00	
Legal	120.00	
Office Equipment	120.00	
Police Department - Operating Expense	1,982.74	
Police Department - Equipment	2,985.91	
Garage - Operating Expense	1,412.17	
Garage - Equipment	411.08	
Building and Sanitation Operating Expense	1,402.94	
Auto and Trucks	1,280.86	
Notes on Equipment Purchased 1949-50	1,280.86	
Buildings	233.50	
Tail and Stockade	5,203.73	
Parks and Playgrounds Operating Expense	2,294.73	
Park Improvements	790.50	
Park Auto and Trucks	1,280.86	
Recreation Center and Golf Course Exp.	4,434.23	
Recreation Center and Golf Course Equipment	4,434.23	
Rec. Center and Golf Course Mfgs. and A/C Exp.	1,440.75	
Police Department - Operating Expense	2,862.28	
Street Name and Traffic Lights	217.10	
Auto and Trucks	748.58	
Equipment	84.80	
Street Department - Operating Expense	27,075.25	
Tools and Equipment	3,526.39	
Auto and Trucks	927.00	
Notes on Equipment Purchased 1949-50	1,872.48	
S. S. Hoffman Int. Reserve	210.84	
Advertising	34,216.04	
Building Maintenance	248.75	
Charitable Fund	1,412.24	
Civil Service Board	500.00	
Donations	458.47	
Insurance Expense	2,412.24	
Library Operating Expense	1,412.24	
Library Allowances	1,412.24	
Miscellaneous Expense	1,412.24	
Street Lights Installation	1,412.24	
Street and Traffic Lights - Power	1,412.24	
Emergency Expense - Storm Cleanup	557.23	
Emergency Expense - D. O. T.	8.85	
Planning Board Expense	5,612.56	
Miscellaneous A/C Payable Acquired 1949-50	2,448.46	
Water Department	8.85	
Bank Exchange	248.40	
Land Acquisitions	852.50	
M. M. Rhodes, Inc. (Parking Meters)	210.84	
	\$192,817.18	

CITY OF BELLE GLADE
BY: Frank C. Anderson, City Clerk
BY: J. M. Harris, Treasurer

Published May 4, 1951

grow whatever kenaf the government needs if financing is provided.

A meeting is being held in Washington today with bigwigs of the Commodity Credit Corporation in which Senators Holland and Smathers and Congressman Rogers is assisting the Resources Development Board to urge the guaranteeing of costs on this seed crop so long as the effort is for only one year on a new crop to the area.

It is necessary to produce seed stock in a warm area and mucklands are suitable for this. However, muck lands are ideally adaptable for the production of the fiber.

The coastal areas of Palm Beach, Broward, Dade and Collier Counties are the indicated areas for Florida seed production.

Health TOPICS

Presented by your Doctor
Relieved by a Plan
Service of the State
of Florida
Local Health Officer

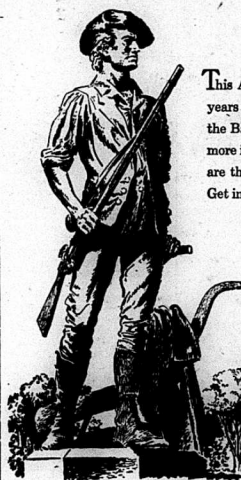
IMMUNIZATION

Active immunization has served to produce a long-lasting protection against a number of contagious diseases, yet many parents choose to ignore this by refusing to have their children vaccinated. This is hard to understand when one realizes that immunization has been largely responsible for preventing epidemic diseases.

Smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, lockjaw and typhoid fever are the diseases now preventable by immunization. With advance knowledge and research, undoubtedly many more will be added to the list.

In a general sense the body is in an immune state when it can resist the invasion and growth of a virus. This occurs when specific substances, which are called immune bodies, are injected into the body. The result is passive immunity, which is a temporary state, lasting for rejections at various intervals.

However, active immunity is established when an individual is injected with a vaccine. This is a modified and harmless form of the virus, which, in the body, turns, create a resistance to fight the invading germ. The modified germ used for this purpose is called an antigen and the resultant resistance is called an active immune body.



This April, one hundred and seventy-six years after the original Minute Man fought the Battle of Lexington, our country once more is seeking to defend the rights which are the breath of life to every American. Get in the fight—buy U. S. Defense Bonds!

Your own experience tells you—
save regularly or you won't save at all!
The secret of saving is system! Start saving today the automatic, painless way! Go to the pay office of the company where you work and sign up for U. S. Defense Bonds through the Payroll Savings Plan. Or go to your bank and join the Bond-A-Month Plan. In ten years you will have \$4,329.02!

Our Government is asking every liberty-loving citizen to do his part in maintaining the freedom for which America stands. Buy U. S. Defense Bonds... be the American Minute Man of 1951.

*U. S. Savings Bonds are Defense Bonds. Buy Them Regularly!

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department, through its patriotic donation, the Advertising Council and

It makes your dollars talk great good sense!

When you look at the times we live in... and then take a look at this new Chrysler Windsor... you might almost think we'd had advance information and special-built this car just to fit these times!

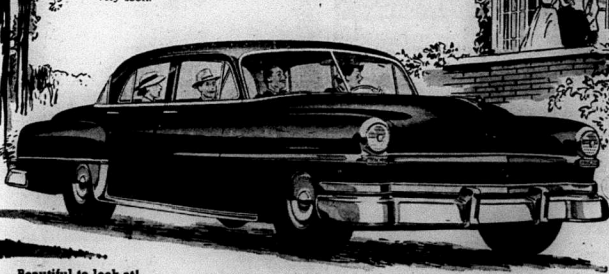
Certainly it treats your hard-earned and tight-stretched dollars with a respect that's hard to find in a good many things you buy.

To begin with, the Windsor line is the least-priced of the three lines of cars we build at Chrysler. To buy one gets you all the basic goodness Chrysler engineering means, at the very lowest cost. That's good sense in itself.

In powerplant, your Windsor brings you Chrysler Spiritfire... one of the truly great engines in the whole bright history of America's motor cars. Time-proved and owner-beloved, it would be hard to put your money on a sounder friend than this to live and travel with you through the months ahead!

As to comfort, Windsor brings you the amazing travel bonus all Chrysler cars get this year... the revolutionary new Oriflow shock absorber. With more than twice the shock-absorbing power of any other in the world, this amazing new device keeps wheels steady on the road, and riders steady in their seats.

As you can see, it is no idle claim that this car makes very special sense in these unusual times. But why not get the whole good story at first hand? Why not go see your Chrysler Dealer, very soon?



Beautiful to look at...
Beautiful to drive!

BECK MOTORS

CHRYSLER

finest engineered cars in the world

Highway & Senbenito Sts.

Clewiston, Fla.

"The bonds Josephine and I bought for our country's defense will buy us a bakery of our own!"



HOW U. S. SAVINGS BONDS ARE PAYING OFF FOR MR. AND MRS. THOMAS J. LAFORNIA OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK

With the money he saves now in U. S. Savings Bonds, Mr. Lafornia expects to buy a neighborhood bakery of his own after retirement. Then, while his money goes on working for him, he can continue to enjoy his hobbies of golfing and gardening. Mr. Lafornia believes in bonds!



"I began buying bonds through Payroll Savings in 1941," says Mr. Lafornia, "selecting \$2.50 weekly. In 1946 bonds paid \$2500 down on my house. Payroll Savings is the best saving method!"

"I have about \$6000 in bonds now and I'm still putting at least 10% of my pay in bonds. In this way we are ahead having that bakery for both pleasure and profit in a few years."

The Lafornia's story can be your story, too—Start saving now!

1. You, too, may reach your goal, as the Lafornia did, and easily. Start now! It takes only three simple steps.
2. Decide to put saving first, before you even draw your pay.
3. Save a regular amount systematically, week or week or month after month.
4. Sign up today in the Payroll Savings Plan where you work or the Bond-A-Month Plan where you bank.

You'll be providing security for yourself, your family and our free way of life that's so important to us all.

FOR YOUR SECURITY, AND YOUR COUNTRY'S TOO, SAVE NOW—THROUGH REGULAR PURCHASE OF U. S. SAVINGS BONDS!

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department urges, for their patriotic devotion, the Advertising Council and

This Week In Tallahassee
By J. Kenneth Ballinger
The legislative crime drive is moving slowly along, highlighted this week by the first public hearings of the Haley committee of the House to hear testimony on possible corruption of public officials. The Haley committee of the House to hear testimony on possible corruption of public officials. The Haley committee of the House to hear testimony on possible corruption of public officials.

The House of Representatives has agreed to let the people vote on whether 18-year-olds shall vote. On the cry from men like Rep. Frances Williams of Citrus — "Old enough to die for this country, old enough to vote!" the House overrode objections of the conservative element. The same measure has been favorably reported by a Senate committee.

McAlpin of Hamilton, Hathaway of Charlotte and Johnson of Hillsborough introduced the measures.

An expanded 3% sales tax, to raise an additional \$17,500,000 a year from the consumers of Florida, has passed the Senate, and soon will be considered in the House if the Finance and

FIRE!
A fire broke out in the place you live, chances are your household furnishings will be the first to suffer. Let us tell you in dollars and cents how little it will cost to have North America's dependable protection against such a discouraging loss. No obligation. Call us. Whatsoever—call us.

HARRIS Insurance Agency
Herald Bldg. Dial 2210
Belle Glade, Fla.

Taxation committee lets it out. The bill resulted from a summer's work by a committee under Senator W. A. Shands of Gainesville, and removes previous exemptions from such articles as candy, clothing, farm equipment and long-term rental of public officials. The amendment by Senator James Moore of Sebring added newspaper to the list of things now to be taxed. Such men as Senator Johnnie Wright of DeFuniak Springs, Luther Tucker of Crawfordville and Henry S. Baynard of St. Petersburg opposed the bill to the last. In the House it is expected to have a rough passage — if it goes through at all. This is the first major money bill of this session. The House already had passed a bill to continue the 1949-50 appropriations act, due to expire in July, if no new bill is agreed on this session. However, a Senate committee killed this House bill. If the House now buries the sales tax amendment the two Houses will be heading for the stalemate man predict.

Welfare critics have been advised by Senator James A. Franklin of Fort Myers that any lawful body or legislative group can inspect welfare roles and see who is drawing the \$50,000,000 a year spent for needy old folks, the blind and the dependent children. The Senate is considering a measure to require the list of the needy blind to be opened to the Florida Council for the Blind, so they can know who to help, and to the State Highway Patrol, to lift driving licenses of those drawing blind relief. Already approved is the memorial urging Congress to change its welfare laws to permit names of those getting help to be made public.

The House has passed the DOWDA-Sweeney-Tupper bill to put electric and gas companies under the jurisdiction of the Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, and it now rests on the Senate calendar with a favorable committee vote. Senator Henry Baynard of St. Petersburg also had introduced a regulatory bill, and it was referred to the calendar without recommendation. The House version, retaining the present three Railroad Commissioners, and making no major change in their methods of regulating other utilities, will exempt from the bill the city-owned utilities of the REA and natural gas pipe lines.

FILLER
The Florida Senate has passed a resolution calling on the Governor to accept the resignations of the four remaining

BIBLE QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY THE VOICE OF PROPHECY
INTERNATIONAL BIBLE RADIOCASTERS

Question—How long after Christ's crucifixion, did His resurrection take place?

Answer—We read 1 Corinthians 15:3-4: "For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that He was buried, and that He rose again the third day according to the Scriptures."

Q.—I have been told that the Bible says there is a temple up in heaven. Is that so?

A.—We read in Revelation 11:19: "And the temple of God was opened in heaven, and there was seen in His temple the ark of His testament; and there were lightnings, and voices, and thunderings, and an earthquake, and great hail."

Q.—Will there be regular times of worship in the new earth which God has promised?

A.—Isaiah 66:22-23 answers: "For as the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make, shall remain before Me, saith the Lord, so shall your seed and your name remain. And it shall come to pass, that from one new moon to another, and from one sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before Me, saith the Lord."

Q.—Did God know back in the days of Adam that Jesus would die for man's sin?

A.—In Revelation 13:8 we read: "And all that dwell upon the earth shall worship him (the beast), whose names are not written in the book of life of the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." According to this text, in the plan and purpose of God, Christ's death for man's sin as the Lamb of God was foreseen "from the foundation of the world."

Q.—Do you think the actual bodies of the dead will rise again?

A.—Let the Scripture answer. In Isaiah 26:19 we read: "Thy dead men shall live, together with my dead body shall they arise. Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust: for thy dew is the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead." Matthew 27:52-53: "And the graves were opened; and many bodies of the saints which slept arose, and came out of the graves after His resurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many."

Ed. Note: Address your questions to the BIBLE QUESTION COLUMN, The Voice of Prophecy, Box 50, Los Angeles 33, Calif. If the answers are of interest will be entered in this column on specified dates.

members of the Fresh Water Fish and Game Commission, following a blizzard. The report from a committee headed by Senator Newman C. Brackin of Crestview, have urged a change in the constitution to make the commission a creature of the state cabinet instead of appointive by the Governor. The House has passed the resolution to a committee for further study.

Repeat of the controversial milk control act was voted down by a House Public Health committee. Several hundred dairymen from all over Florida gathered here to protest. The repeal bill was offered by Rep. Pittman, Hillsborough, who declared rigid price fixing prevented even those who wanted to give cheap milk to school children from doing so.

Unmasking and de-hooding of the Ku Klux Klan is the aim of bills given favorable reports by committees of the Senate and the House. Sponsors of the bills said they expect to push the bills to final passage. They prohibit not only the wearing of masks or hoods, but also the burning of crosses on private property.

The Florida Legislature has erased the record of three preceding sessions on the subject of endorsing world federalism, and has now turned to giving a mild pat on the back to the United Nations. Bills sponsored by Senator Russell Morrow and by Rep. Bryant G. Patton of Franklin county rescind former legislative endorsement of world federalism.

FHP TO START ANNUAL VEHICLE INSPECTIONS

Members of the Florida Highway Patrol, in cooperation with local city and county officers, will start the annual Voluntary Motor Vehicle Safety Inspections on May 1st, according to a recent announcement by FHP Chief H. W. Kirkman.

The announcement said the inspections are not compulsory on the part of the motorists. "It is to the advantage of the motor vehicle driver to have his car checked for faulty equipment," Kirkman said, "since it determines whether or not his car is in a safe condition."

He revealed that the month-long safety check last year showed 39,108 defective vehicles. The number of trucks and cars inspected at that time was 97,047.

Equipment to be checked by the officers includes lights, brakes, tires, steering apparatus, horn, muffler, rear-view mirror, windshield glass and wiper.

State Farmers Markets Hides To Be Winter Haven

Winter Haven will be headquarters for the state offices of the Florida State Farmers Market beginning this week. Suitable quarters have been arranged in the new agricultural

building — the Florida Citrus Experiment Station, which already houses many of the agricultural activities of the state.

"This change places us nearer

the greatest number of our most able state markets and will enable us to better coordinate our activities," said William L. Wilson, Director of State location

Markets. The move was made over the weekend and the main office is already in operation in the new

The fuel for today's powerful new engines

IF YOU WANT the very best out of your car... the top performance the manufacturer built into it... try a fill of Crown Extra Gasoline at your neighborhood Standard Oil station. This premium quality motor-fuel (which leads in popularity) is engineered to enhance the luxury ride built in today's high compression motors, and deliver the smooth flow of extra power needed for effortless driving.

Many older cars, too, particularly those with engine deposits, will find CROWN EXTRA an extra power-packer! Try a fill, and let your motor be the judge.



STANDARD OIL COMPANY (KENTUCKY)

IVAN L. VAN HORN, Agent

Phone 2787

Belle Glade

Dollar for Dollar

you can't beat a

Pontiac



Picture of a Solid Citizen!

America's Lowest-Priced Straight Eight

Lowest Priced Car with 634 Hydra-Matic Drive

Your Choice of Silver Strake Engines—Straight Eight or Six

The Most Beautiful Thing on Wheels

We would like to reintroduce you to a citizen you have met casually many times—the beautiful new Silver Anniversary Pontiac. This is the finest, most beautiful car ever to beat the famous Silver Strake. This car has earned a reputation as a good solid citizen—and well it should, because for 25 years Pontiac has been designed and built to be just that! Pontiac is your shortest, easiest step out of the ordinary into the extraordinary. It costs so little to put yourself in the wheel of a wonderful Pontiac—come in and get the facts and figures.

COASTAL MOTOR S & EQUIPMENT

636 EAST PALM BEACH ROAD

BELLE GLADE, FLA.

SEE THE NEW 1951
PHILCO
AIR CONDITIONER
½ and ¾ H. P. Window Sill Models

The Modern Way To "Beat The Heat"

ALSO
WESTINGHOUSE
AND
EMERSON
ELECTRIC FANS
IN THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF STYLES AND SIZES
EVER DISPLAYED IN THE EVERGLADES
THERE'S A STYLE AND SIZE FOR YOUR EVERY NEED

GLADES APPLIANCE
Corporation
"HOME OF LANKY PLANKY"

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FIRST PHASE OF FLOOD CONTROL CONSTRUCTION GAINING DAILY AS WORK PROGRESSES

L-35: L-35 A and L-36 to protect Davie and Fort Lauderdale were the first levees constructed.



L-8, the greatest protection to the muck lands of the Glades is under construction by two contractors, one from the South and one from the Lake at the North.

Lower picture shows entrance of L-8 into Lake Okeechobee through a five-barrel culvert under the dike; upper picture shows existing canals which will be enlarged to necessary cross section.

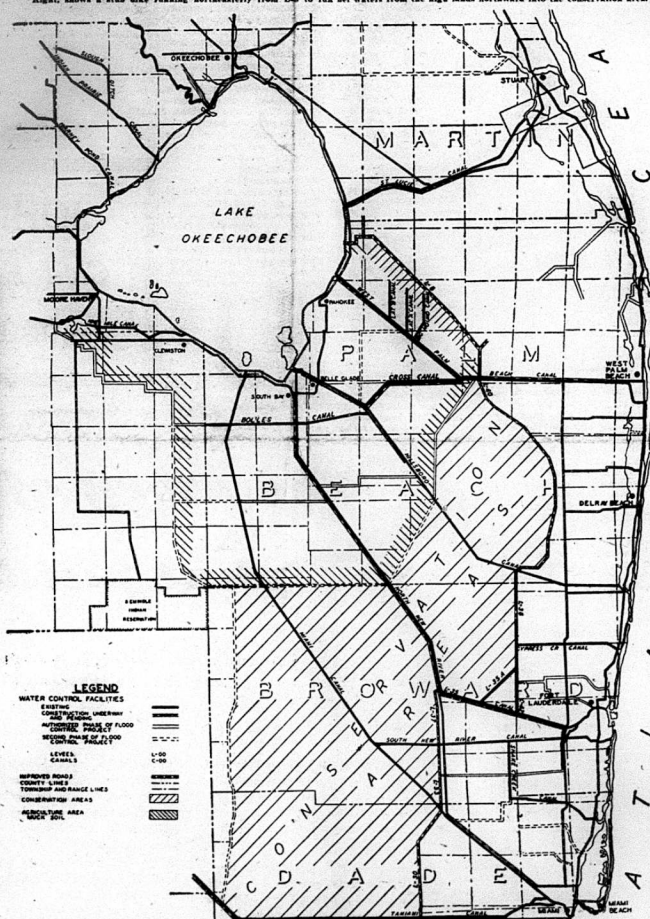


The continuous dike beginning with L-8 where it leaves Okeechobee just south of Port Mayaca across the Palm Beach Canal, L-36, L-35 A and L-35 to and along the North New River, L-37, L-33 and L-30, forms a dike to protect the east coast, when L-40 is joined at both ends. L-40 contract is being worked.

This continuous dike is under construction throughout its entire length. It is partially effective at present and should become more so by the rainy season.



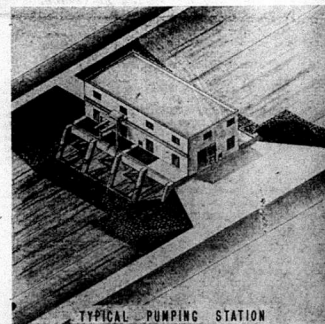
Center picture shows West Palm Beach Canal with L-8 leaving to the north and L-10 leaving to the south. Twenty-Mile Bend is at extreme top end of picture.
Left shows L-10 at the bend, south of the Palm Beach Canal.



L-35 in the distance, and L-35 A where it joins the North New River Canal.

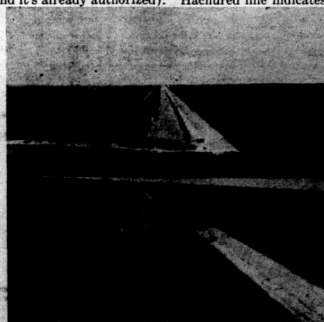
L-35 (upper part of picture) paralleling the North New River has already been joined to L-35A where it leaves the North New River for the purpose of closing out possible flood waters from the north from Davie and Ft. Lauderdale.

The next phase of the protection to the Glades will be the installation of a pumping unit similar to this one in the West Palm Beach Canal.

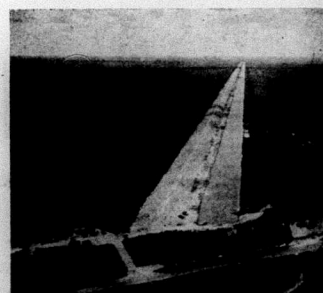


In order to make the main waterways more effective, a number of pumping stations have been designed. One similar to the picture above is to be put in the West Palm Beach Canal, either at the Lake end or on the east at the top of the conservation area.

The construction of L-7 from Twenty-Mile Bend southwesterly to the Hillsboro and the construction of L-1, L-2, L-27, L-22 and L-17 to join with the Hillsboro will surround the majority of the presently used agricultural area (and it's already authorized). Hachured line indicates agricultural area.



1-38, at its juncture with the Millstone Canal (top), and (bottom) 1-38 showing connection from North and South.



1-35 A, where it joins the North New River Canal.

The \$12,000,000 Sugar Industry Of The Glades Produces A Basic Food

Okeechobee Refinery Plants Ready Sale In South Florida For Product

The growing, harvesting and processing of sugar cane represents an operation, employing thousands of workmen in Florida's sugar bowl.

Commencing at Moore Haven, Florida, on the western shores of Lake Okeechobee and extending around the southern shores of the Lake to Bryant, Florida, on the east for approximately 60 miles, thousands of acres of sugar cane greet the eye as one travels through the area.

Planting, Cultivating And Harvesting

The Clewiston Sugar House of United States Sugar Corporation processes cane from approximately 30,000 acres in the area. The greater part of this acreage is owned and administered by the Corporation, the remainder belonging to independent cane growers whose cane is processed in the Clewiston Sugar House of the Corporation along with the Corporation's cane.

Cane is cut by hand and loaded into field wagons by diesel-powered mechanical hoists. Large tractors haul trains of six field wagons each to the railroad sidings where mechanical loading operations transfer the cane to railroad cars. The loaded railroad cars are then routed to the factory where the cane is processed. Harvesting operations at the various plantations of the Corporation are coordinated to provide a steady inflow of cane to the factory in sufficient quantities to keep it operating 24 hours per day, seven days per week through out the harvest season. Harvest usually starts around the first of November and continues for about six months.

Sugar House
United States Sugar Corporation operates the largest cane sugar house in continental United States. Approximately 2,500 employees are engaged in the growing and processing of close to one million tons of sugar cane per year. The sugar factory at Clewiston, Florida, normally produces from this sugar cane about 85,000 to 90,000 tons of raw sugar and about five million gallons of commercial molasses. The sugar cane residue after processing, commonly called "bagasse," is utilized as fuel to produce the steam and electric power required for plant operation.

Sugar House Power Plant
Nine boilers, ranging in size from 500 horsepower to 3,000 horsepower, and with a combined rating of 9,640 horsepower, supply steam for process and for production of electric energy. Turbo generators with a total capacity of 6,500 KW provide current for the factory and other corporation facilities. The largest of several hundred motors driven by this current is a 550 horsepower motor.

Mechanical Equipment
The Corporation operates and maintains large fleets of various types of mechanical equipment to grow, harvest, transport and process sugar cane. Approximately 223 tractors are engaged in agricultural and transport operations. Over 600 field wagons and over 450 railroad cars are used to transport sugar cane from the fields to the factory. About 160 automotive units, ranging in size from the "jeep" to huge trailer-armed forces. These benefits

er-trucks are used in various phases of agricultural and plant operations. Completely equipped railroad, truck, tractor and auto shops are maintained for both repair and manufacture.

A second sugar mill with a refinery in the Glades completed the 49-50 crop season with an average of 24.6 tons of cane per acre harvested and produced over 4,000 tons of refined sugar, all sold in south Florida. Plantings are being made in 1280 more acres in summer of '50 to bring the total acreage up to 5600, and the production to nearly 10,000 tons of refined sugar.

The sugarhouse has a capacity of 1200 tons daily capacity and is subject to double that by installation of the necessary machinery.

With holdings of 18,000 acres of land, this plantation may add materially to Florida's already cane-sugar production.

At present, the plant is in the center of the fields no railroad cars are used in transportation; the cane is loaded on the cane loader loaded onto large specially built trucks for transportation to the grinding operation.

The Columbia Bank for Cooperatives in Columbia, S. C., has continued the operation of the plant and has announced plans for improvements.

This operation is on U. S. Road 17 a few miles south of South Bay, Fla.

YOU CAN HAVE YOUR OPERATION TO A TUNE

Now you may have that accompaniment removed to the accompaniment of soothing sounds, tantalizing tangos, or clanging cymbals—as you prefer. You may have this along with your operation if you choose. The right surgeon and a suitably equipped hospital.

Due to editorial in the November issue of The Journal of the Florida Medical Association, music is now being used in some hospitals as an adjunct to the anesthetic. Known as surgical sonatas, music accompaniment has been proven beneficial, especially in those operations in which general anesthesia is not advisable. Says the Journal, The use of soft music has been found to be diverting to a restless patient and tends to drown out the sounds of the clicking instruments and the low conversation of the surgeons.

All types of music are available to suit the patient's preference—classical, semi-classical or popular selections, and even some especially suitable for children. The patient selects the type of music he desires. As the patient is prepared for the operation, the music begins coming in softly over the wall speaker, which is later switched to the head phones. Thus, during the operation, only the patient and the person giving the anesthetic hear the music.

VETERANS INFORMATION
By Melvin T. Dixon
State Service Officer

Of interest to World War II veterans and their dependents are the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act, enacted under Public Law 734, 81st Congress.

These amendments provide for the payment of \$169 for each month of active service in the line of "jeep" to huge trailer-armed forces. These benefits

apply to all who had 90 days or more active duty between September 16, 1940 and July 24, 1947, and whose discharge was not dishonorable. Ninety days of service was required if the discharge was due to injury or disability in service or if death occurred in service.

The wage credits may be used in determining the amounts of Social Security Payments: (1) To the veteran and his family when he retires (unless the veteran's military or naval service in World War II leads to other federal retirement benefits. However, the wage credits are not affected by any compensation or pension that is paid by the Veterans Administration—(2) To the family of a service man or woman now deceased—(3) To the family of a veteran if he should die.

If this applies to you as a veteran of World War II, you will be given a wage credit of \$160 for each month of active service.

If this applies to you as a surviving dependent of a World War II service man, whether he died in service or after discharge, these wage credits of \$160 for each month of his service may be used to determine your payments under the act and survivors insurance.

Payments to these eligible under new law will begin in September.

When a veteran dies within three years after discharge, his dependents are entitled to an earlier provision of the Social Security Law. In these cases, the \$160 per month benefit will be used only if they will give higher payments to the family than the old law.

No Social Security payments can be made until an application has been made. There are two times for action: (1) When you are 65 you should call at the Social Security Office and find out benefits. (2) In the event of the death of the veteran, his family should tell the Social Security Office and ask about benefits.

Dependent parents of veterans who died prior to September 1950, should establish dependency within two years of the date of enactment of these 1950 amendments.

In view of these benefits under the provisions of the new amendments, it is entirely possible that many dependent deceased veterans that did qualify for benefits under the Social Security Act may be entitled now. Since the status of these dependents may now be changed, I believe it would be well to again call on your nearest Social Security Office.

HUNTERS CAUTIONED AS SEASON OPENS

Last year over eighty persons were killed or injured by firearms, in addition, many died from heart attacks and over-exertion.

Many were killed because they did not know that the gun or pistol was loaded, so you can see that if you do not take safety precaution with your firearms, some one is apt to be killed or injured.

Many farmers and farm hands have been shot in the woods and injured, due to mistaken identity by careless hunters. Be sure you know what you are shooting.

A farmer was mistaken for a turkey and shot near Tampa some time ago. A 16 yr. old boy while on a hunting trip disappeared in one of our canals. While hunting in the woods a vine brushed against the gun held by her husband which discharged and killed the wife.

Teach children not to play with firearms, or better still, keep firearms out of reach of children.

Many innocent hunters have been killed and injured through careless handling of fire arms, stated Asher Frank, Director of Florida State Council.

Never carry loaded guns in your car, always put out your camp fire when you are through concluded Frank.

SCRUB OAK MADE INTO HIGH QUALITY PAPER

The possibility that vast acreages of scrub oak in the South now may be utilized in the manufacture of paper was given added impetus here this week.

In a new technical paper entitled "Pulping of Scrub Oak (Quercus laevis) by the Kraft Process," the Pulp and Paper Laboratory at the University of Florida reported that preliminary research shows certain specified conditions will produce a high quality filler pulp from this oak. The wood formerly was useful only as a source of firewood.

Florida's system of State Parks and historic memorials embraces more than 70,000 acres.

Belle Glade Herald

FARMERS VIEW DANGERS OF THE WELFARE STATE

With the warning of the dangers of a welfare state and the encroachment of socialism still ringing in their ears, farm leaders from throughout the state closed their ninth annual convention of the Florida Farm Bureau in Daytona Beach last weekend.

Fifty of the state's 67 counties have local Farm Bureaus. Presidents and officials of most of these made up the convention crowd of about 400 who assembled in the Sheraton Plaza hotel here for the three day meet.

Bids for the Bureau's 1951 state convention were received from Miami, Miami Beach, Palm Beach, Orlando, Sarasota, Tallahassee, and Tampa. The bureau's board of directors will decide upon a place at a later meeting.

The convention, hailed by the visiting delegates, as the best in the Bureau's nine year history, was packed full of activity. Banquets, luncheons, square dances, music, sightseeing tours, speeches, and committee meetings that lasted far into the nights, filled the schedule.

The convention heard J. Ed Larson, State of Florida Treasurer; Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Chicago, head of the American Farm Bureau women's division; Ed Lipscomb, public relations director of the National Cotton Council, Memphis; Harry L. Bryson, Director of Field Services, American Farm Bureau; and other outstanding speakers including presidents of the principal youth farm groups of the state.

Both Mr. Lipscomb and Mrs. Sewell are nationally known as outstanding speakers. Mrs. Sewell said, "An invasion is already here. People who would destroy our initiative and individual liberties have already entrenched themselves in high places of government." She urged the farmer to see that their local communities do things for themselves and not ask the Federal Government for help in extreme circumstances.

Mr. Lipscomb, too, told the convention that the "Welfare State threatens our nation's future." He added a note of encouragement, however, by saying that "farm leaders through higher in fiber and better in digestibility content and sup-

plemental feeding is required to supply the needed total digestible nutrients.

FARMERS ADVISED HOW TO MAKE FENCES LAST OVER MAXIMUM PERIOD

Good maintenance practices will prolong the life of a property fence, the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station advised farmers today.

GIVE BEEF BREEDING HERD SUPPLEMENTAL FEED DURING WINTER

Cattle in Florida have good grazing most of the year, but for a few months during winter the beef breeding herd, in particular, needs some supplemental feeding, according to Dr. R. S. Glascock, animal husbandman with the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station.

He recommends starting bred cows on 1/2 to 1 pound daily rations of cottonseed cake as grasses become dry in the fall. As winter progresses, or feed becomes more scarce, it will be necessary to increase the daily allowance of 1/2 to 1 pound of protein supplement. Give additional roughage if the ration is inadequate.

Cows that have dropped calves must have adequate grazing. Without good pasture nursing cows require about 10 pounds of hay, 8 pounds of concentrates and 2 pounds of protein supplement daily for maintenance.

When plenty of dry grass is not available, some dry roughage or silage is needed. Under usual conditions, feed cows 5 to 10 pounds of dry roughage when grazing is short or weather is severe. When grazing is extremely short or when cattle are confined to lots in severe weather, feed 15 to 20 pounds of dry roughage or 40 to 50 pounds of silage and two pounds of protein supplement.

Dr. Glascock says a good mineral mixture, especially bone meal and salt, is needed in the fall and winter seasons because the phosphorus and protein content of forage drops as it matures. This is one reason why protein supplements are so effective under such conditions because they supply phosphorus as well as protein.

It is plants mature they become higher in fiber and lower in digestibility content and sup-

Flood Control Edition

THE AMERICAN WAY

HE DON'T VOTE EITHER!

When a post rots out or is broken off, the fence will sag or bend, thus making it possible for stock to jump over it. If such a break is allowed to continue for a long time, the affected section may be damaged so badly that replacement will be necessary. For these reasons, the Experiment Station worker pointed out, it is important to have a supply of extra posts on hand to replace those that rot out or are broken and to repair a fence as soon as defects are found.

For long life of fences, Mr. Myers also advised farmers to check on corner posts periodically to determine whether they are strong and in good condition. Because of the additional strain on these posts, he said, they should be replaced as soon as they are found to be weak.

Use of treated posts, he explained, will result in longer life and less need of replacement. "While the initial cost of the treated post is more," he said, "the long-time cost is less than that of the untreated post, it lasts a long time."

Your Vote Is A Vote For Freedom

which rots out sooner and thus requires replacement and labor for doing the job."

"A good fence," he asserted, "represents considerable money and labor, and the wise farmer will do all he can to make it last a long time."

JOHN T. PICKETT

Civil Engineer & Surveyor

BELLE GLADE - PAHOKEE

The story of a faith that paid off

YOU KNOW IT'S TRUE BECAUSE IT'S HAPPENED TO YOU AND YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS

PROBABLY YOU'VE never thought of yourself as a maker of history. But you are. And here is how you, as a citizen of the United States, are creating the greatest success in all history.

Remember back in 1941 when the Defense Bonds you were buying suddenly had to become War Bonds? How you and your neighbors pitched in to buy them in ever-increasing numbers, to back our fighting men and to help achieve the victory of World War II? After V-J Day, when those bonds became Savings Bonds, you continued to buy them because you had learned how regular saving could build security and contentment for yourself and those you love.

The face of the land has undergone some dramatic changes in those years since V-J Day. Now the landscape is dotted with new homes that Savings Bonds built. Thousands travel the highways—Savings Bonds cars, bought with the product of individual thrift. On the farms, Bond-purchased equip-

ment has helped produce bumper crops and prosperous years. Everywhere in America, man's urge to get into business for himself has become a living reality. So has the ambition of loving parents to send their children through college. Time and time again, Savings Bonds have made those dreams and many others come true.

You KNOW they've come true, because it's happened to you or to some of your own friends.

And this is only the beginning of the story. Even after accomplishing so much, millions of American families still enjoy the financial security of owning more than fifty billion dollars—fifty thousand million dollars in Savings Bonds. More than at the peak of war-time Bond holdings!

How much money is that? It's enough

to build a new \$10,000 mortgage-free home for every family in San Francisco—and Sacramento—and Salt Lake City—and Denver—and Kansas City—and St. Louis—and Indianapolis—and Cincinnati—and Pittsburgh—and New York City—and the whole state of Texas!

And every week, everywhere in America, new millions of dollars are added to the total—as crisp new Savings Bonds are typed up with your name on them.

Kind of a king-size success story, isn't it? Your success story because you and the millions of your neighbors are living it right now. Your own faith in America—your own desire for the warmth of family security and independence—have made the story of United States Savings Bonds the thrift miracle of all time.

For your security, and your country's too, save now - through regular purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks you for your participation in the Advertising Council and

THE AMERICAN WAY

"The deterioration of every government begins with the decay of the principles on which it was founded."



Termite At Work



This machine and crew has a capacity of 5000 cwt or about 100 acres per day, carry 15 thirty six inch rows as a single 12 in. row. The field of A. Duda and Sons under the direction of S. N. Knight, some are half mile long. The machine was developed by the Duda organization.

Corn Appears As Stable Crop For Glades Farmers Useful In Animal And Human Food Needs

High Production And High Quality Praised By Experts

This machine and crew has a capacity of 2400 crates or about 10 acres per day, carry 16 thirty six inch rows at a time; it is shown in the field of A. Duda & Sons under the direction of S. N. Knight. The rows are half mile long. The machine was developed by the Duda organization.

A long-legged, high clearance machine for dusting which carries for 120-and-up acres per night, carrying 12 rows at a time.

Lower picture shows small plane making a turn after dusting blackbirds (black specks on picture); top picture shows just how close to corn row plane flies to serve up the birds.

Middle picture shows owner, Mayor Harold Rabjohn, with Belle Glade and Michael Kodner in their field of 250 acres. This field was produced by Chief Inspector Phelan as finest had "ever seen" because of quantity and high percentage of U. S. No. 1 yield.

For many years corn has been grown in the Glades chiefly as a winter crop for the livestock, with the farmer's harvest from the corn very indigestible. Cross breeding and improving of strains, gradually brought what is known as a field corn that is grown successfully, with an average of 50 bushels per acre twice yearly.

Improvements in sweet corn types have come about mainly from a type that will grow the fall with shortening days and with a close shock which interferes with the free operation of the various worms that attack it; there also has been produced several rat resistant types which are very successful for spring crops and lengthening days.

Control of insects as well as disease has been a costly operation of prohibitive proportions until recently when new elements have been available at nominal costs.

These factors have gradually brought the Glades farmer to a serious consideration of corn, both as a cattle feed and as one for human consumption. During the '40 spring some five thousand acres of sweet corn was grown in the Glades area of Palm Beach County.

Because of the early marketing, proper strains, pest and disease control and the spring season when all of America likes to chomp down on an ear of sweet corn, the Glades corn farmers reaped a harvest they will long remember.

It was not uncommon to have a yield of 185 to better than 200 packed boxes of sweet corn per acre. The price ranged from \$4.50 down to \$3.00 per crate.

However, all was not roses with the corn grower for he had to dust and spray for worms; he had to fight the blackbirds, the blackbirds came in just a day or so before the corn is ready to be picked and start feasting. They're a sure sign of the corn's near-maturity. Shotgun shells are used abundantly, but the birds keep on staying on the other side of the field from the shotgun. So, small airplanes were used to scare them up, disturb their feeding and chase them in range.

Constant improvements in the varieties method of cultivation, prevention and control of

pests and disease, harvest packing and marketing," Mr. Phelan believes, "will maintain this crop for some time as another step in diversification."

Warm Farm Over In Martin County For Soil Use

Over in the Chancery Bay section of Martin county, near the former Adams fishing camp, is located a unique farm project, which has a remote connection with produce farming. It is a fishing worm farm, operated by Mr. Adams.

No, it is not operated primarily for worms for fishing purposes, but rather for the wriggle crawlers, for agricultural purposes, for fertilizing orchards, trees and plants, and to cause a better underground drainage system, which angle worms alone can produce. There is another product, the most valued, and that is the predigested soils and roots on which the worms live and survive, and which is the richest alluvium fertilizer that is known to horticulturists.

Mr. Adams states that the growing of worms is not a hard task, but attention must be given during the germination and growth period of the worms, until it is large enough for marketing. First a "hot bed" must be made, a bed of soil, sand, vegetable growth and ample covering and protection, until the "pile" reaches a proper temperature, breeding worms or capsules are then planted into the heap, and in a few days, it is a gookeworm.

Transplanting then is done into tubs, boxes and beds for the worms to grow. The worms become a market value, or are producing the desired effluvia of pre-digested earth of a very fine texture and high in mineral values. This soil is in high demand from florists and horticulturists, and is mixed with other soils that they use in plant breeding.

The red wriggle worm measures around five to six inches, and increase in diameter size. The best of the worms are taken for purposes, and the smaller and less vigorous for sale to the fishing trade. Red wrigglers are of hair like dimensions. Mature worms can also be shipped in peat moss to distant places, and many worm propagators in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have become rich from this end of the business.

In some of the north Florida counties, especially in Gilchrist and Alachua counties, worm cultivation is carried on most extensively.

Boys and girls, with noise and vibrating machines, disturb the worms with shocks and grunts, and then the wrigglers come out of the ground by boards.

Harvested worms are taken to the packing plant, where they are sorted as to type and size, and then packed in the moss and earth for shipment. The local muck worm of the Everglades is too soft and

marshy for shipping purposes, and are not too hot a bait.

Rodent Control Program Proves Rough On Rats

Florida's public health rodent control program is definitely proving rough on rats and equally beneficial for people, the Florida State Board of Health indicated today.

Typhus fever, which is generally spread to people by rats from infected rats and mice, has been making a spectacular decline in counties where a rat control program has been pushed most vigorously, and shows an encouraging slump on a statewide basis, Dr. W. L. Sower, State Health Officer.

"With the progress we have made in the past several years," says Dr. Sower, "we are hopeful that we will be able to eliminate typhus from Florida within the foreseeable future."

"In order to achieve that desirable objective, however, we will have to continue putting emphasis on rat control programs until the job is finished, then continue inspection efforts to see that typhus does not again get another start in this state."

Rat control programs operate primarily as local projects of the various county health departments with assistance from the State Board of Health, the U. S. Public Health Service, the Rockefeller Foundation, and other agencies.

Five counties which have been putting emphasis on rat control programs include Hillsborough and Tampa; Escambia and Pensacola; Pinellas and St. Petersburg; Dade and Miami.

Reported cases of typhus reached 370 by 1945, climbed to 397 cases in 1946, then slipped to 182 cases in 1947, according to records compiled by the State Board of Health, Bureau of the Vital Statistics.

The wide downward trend was noted in 1948 when 166 cases were registered, followed by 125 cases in 1949.

So far during 1950 there have been only 28 cases of typhus reported for the first nine months of the year. Ten of these, records show, are in Hillsborough County alone.

The rodent control activities in Tampa and Hillsborough County, however, have paced a spectacular decline in typhus cases. In 1944, for instance, that county reported a peak of 269 cases, as compared with only one case in 1949. The trend there has been consistently downward for the past six years, with the exception of the small upsurge noted in the first nine months of this year. Other counties which have made major gains in their programs, with comparable figures include: Escambia with 71 cases in 1945, three cases in 1949 and no cases so far this year; Dade county, 81 cases in 1944, three in 1949 and none so far this year. Pinellas with 25 cases in 1944, two cases in 1949 and one case so far this year; Duval county, where the Jacksonville City Health Department is the major controller, 85 cases in 1944, twelve cases in 1949 and only one case so far this year.

The college of William and Mary established in 1693, is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States.

Thomas M. Wolfe, lawyer and grandfather of Oscar Wilde, married Martha Truelock in 1789.

Glades Farmers Status Changes

From Tenancy To Owner-Operator

Something over 50 percent of the land in the South Florida Conservation District, which includes approximately 32,000 acres, are owned by the U. S. Sugar Corporation, as was the case in 1938, and a considerable acreage was owned by the State of Florida. Approximately 15,000 acres are used by individual farmers.

Farmer-owned lands being operated at that time within the district amounted to not much more than 2,000 acres; a majority of the acreage was rented by the farmer who operated it. There was very little acreage outside the drainage district being farmed at all.

Notably the Brown Farm and Section 5, known as the Wedgworth Nine Mile Farm. Water control had not been installed, as we know it today and operations were limited, in Section 5.

All lands at the Brown Farm were rented by the farmer-operators. Today the picture is reversed; 90 percent of the lands in the Glades are owned by the farmer who operates them, both inside drainage districts and lands in water-controlled areas not in organized districts. There are 138,000 acres in organized drainage districts, under Stateship by the actual farmers.

Of the thousands of acres of "outside" lands where water control has been installed a great majority is owner-operated. Practically all of the 2,000 acres on the Islands Rita, Torrey and Kraemer are owner-operated.

Inside the South Florida Conservation District operators have found it necessary to own desirable lands in order to farm them—this applies to 95 percent of the lands.

Take the lands along the Hillsboro to Shawano, on both sides and there's only one sizeable tract under lease and that is for 50 years. There are a few smaller tracts that are leased, but percentage-wise it is negligible. There is over 4,000 acres along the north side of the Hillsboro and the cross canal along road 80 that are owner-operated.

Bordering the Boles from Hillsboro Canal to a point west of South Bay, and between the South Florida dike and the Boles, to the same point, there's little leased land. Outside land south of Lake Harbor is largely owner-operated, and home folks' appreciation of the lands value.

This condition points the trend in the Glades to owner-operators by the actual farmers.

History Of Lake Okeechobee

Proves It To Be The Finest Fishing Grounds In The Entire South

Because of its great system of deep, large and spring fed lakes Florida is known as a fisherman's paradise, and a fishing state. It is not only known as such at home but also abroad. The lake fishery brings thousands of sport fishermen to Florida each year, and they leave among our merchants, hotel and motel operators, and rental people, millions of dollars.

It is there that any question why this great State of Florida, should not conserve and protect this source of great wealth?

That is just the type of program the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, has been carrying along for years, and such as, commercial seining, illegal net use, stocking of waters, and propagating at its hatcheries young fry for stocking purposes.

The outstanding lake of the State is that of Lake Okeechobee, which for fully 75 years, has been the breeding ground for all types of fish, largely large mouth black bass, sea bass, and the predominate and common table cat fish.

When Governor Napoleon Broward negotiated the sale of millions of Glades acres to the State S. A. W. corporation of Philadelphia, it was the start of the present development of both land and water farming.

Commercial fishermen fanned out the waters as ardently as did the tillers of the soil, their marked.

When the Diston interest decided on Osceola county, at St. Cloud, was the proper place to start its sugar cane project, which by the way was not a successful venture, and erected a processing plant there, it built the first canal to open the Lake Okeechobee and Kissimmee river valley, for man's development. A channelized navigable canal was built to the waterway to Kissimmee, and a canal connecting canal between the West and East Topokas Lakes to reach its processing plant.

This man made canal permitted the transportation by water vessels of the sugar product to Ft. Myers, through the Caloosahatchee river, and as establishing freight and passenger traffic between the Kissimmee and Ft. Myers terminals.

The egg of the small upsurge noted in the first nine months of this year. Other counties which have made major gains in their programs, with comparable figures include: Escambia with 71 cases in 1945, three cases in 1949 and no cases so far this year; Dade county, 81 cases in 1944, three in 1949 and none so far this year. Pinellas with 25 cases in 1944, two cases in 1949 and one case so far this year; Duval county, where the Jacksonville City Health Department is the major controller, 85 cases in 1944, twelve cases in 1949 and only one case so far this year.

The college of William and Mary established in 1693, is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States.

Thomas M. Wolfe, lawyer and grandfather of Oscar Wilde, married Martha Truelock in 1789.

Of the thousands of acres of "outside" lands where water control has been installed a great majority is owner-operated. Practically all of the 2,000 acres on the Islands Rita, Torrey and Kraemer are owner-operated.

Inside the South Florida Conservation District operators have found it necessary to own desirable lands in order to farm them—this applies to 95 percent of the lands.

Take the lands along the Hillsboro to Shawano, on both sides and there's only one sizeable tract under lease and that is for 50 years. There are a few smaller tracts that are leased, but percentage-wise it is negligible. There is over 4,000 acres along the north side of the Hillsboro and the cross canal along road 80 that are owner-operated.

Bordering the Boles from Hillsboro Canal to a point west of South Bay, and between the South Florida dike and the Boles, to the same point, there's little leased land. Outside land south of Lake Harbor is largely owner-operated, and home folks' appreciation of the lands value.

This condition points the trend in the Glades to owner-operators by the actual farmers.

History Of Lake Okeechobee

Proves It To Be The Finest Fishing Grounds In The Entire South

Because of its great system of deep, large and spring fed lakes Florida is known as a fisherman's paradise, and a fishing state. It is not only known as such at home but also abroad. The lake fishery brings thousands of sport fishermen to Florida each year, and they leave among our merchants, hotel and motel operators, and rental people, millions of dollars.

It is there that any question why this great State of Florida, should not conserve and protect this source of great wealth?

That is just the type of program the State Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, has been carrying along for years, and such as, commercial seining, illegal net use, stocking of waters, and propagating at its hatcheries young fry for stocking purposes.

The outstanding lake of the State is that of Lake Okeechobee, which for fully 75 years, has been the breeding ground for all types of fish, largely large mouth black bass, sea bass, and the predominate and common table cat fish.

When Governor Napoleon Broward negotiated the sale of millions of Glades acres to the State S. A. W. corporation of Philadelphia, it was the start of the present development of both land and water farming.

Commercial fishermen fanned out the waters as ardently as did the tillers of the soil, their marked.

When the Diston interest decided on Osceola county, at St. Cloud, was the proper place to start its sugar cane project, which by the way was not a successful venture, and erected a processing plant there, it built the first canal to open the Lake Okeechobee and Kissimmee river valley, for man's development. A channelized navigable canal was built to the waterway to Kissimmee, and a canal connecting canal between the West and East Topokas Lakes to reach its processing plant.

This man made canal permitted the transportation by water vessels of the sugar product to Ft. Myers, through the Caloosahatchee river, and as establishing freight and passenger traffic between the Kissimmee and Ft. Myers terminals.

The egg of the small upsurge noted in the first nine months of this year. Other counties which have made major gains in their programs, with comparable figures include: Escambia with 71 cases in 1945, three cases in 1949 and no cases so far this year; Dade county, 81 cases in 1944, three in 1949 and none so far this year. Pinellas with 25 cases in 1944, two cases in 1949 and one case so far this year; Duval county, where the Jacksonville City Health Department is the major controller, 85 cases in 1944, twelve cases in 1949 and only one case so far this year.

The college of William and Mary established in 1693, is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States.

Thomas M. Wolfe, lawyer and grandfather of Oscar Wilde, married Martha Truelock in 1789.

Of the thousands of acres of "outside" lands where water control has been installed a great majority is owner-operated. Practically all of the 2,000 acres on the Islands Rita, Torrey and Kraemer are owner-operated.

Inside the South Florida Conservation District operators have found it necessary to own desirable lands in order to farm them—this applies to 95 percent of the lands.

Take the lands along the Hillsboro to Shawano, on both sides and there's only one sizeable tract under lease and that is for 50 years. There are a few smaller tracts that are leased, but percentage-wise it is negligible. There is over 4,000 acres along the north side of the Hillsboro and the cross canal along road 80 that are owner-operated.

Bordering the Boles from Hillsboro Canal to a point west of South Bay, and between the South Florida dike and the Boles, to the same point, there's little leased land. Outside land south of Lake Harbor is largely owner-operated, and home folks' appreciation of the lands value.

This condition points the trend in the Glades to owner-operators by the actual farmers.



This picture shows small plane making a turn after dusting blackbirds (black specks on picture); top picture shows just how close to corn row plane flies to serve up the birds.

bay, was the greatest fishing section on the entire Lake. Landlord Adams, who until recently operated the J & S Fish Camp over the land. This declares those waters are still productive of excellent fishing most to the year. He also states that many of his out-of-state sports fishermen, acclaim the Lake the best bass fishing in the nation.

One of the big camps on the lake is that of Solly Corbin, at the Belle Glade dock, and he does not hesitate to state that Pelican Bay, the waters around the Torrey, Kramer and Rita Islands and Observation Point are a rarer sight.

Providing excellent fishing, these waters are readily accessible from his camp, where fishing accommodations are always available. More and more sportsmen are taking advantage of the fishing and fall hunting from his camp, each succeeding season.

Solly will not admit that any other section of the big lake produces better angling than just the south end of the lake from Pahokee to Lake Harbor. It is in these same waters that sportmen from Cleveland camps do most of their fishing.

It is a rare sight to see a fisherman after 35 years discontinue that the discarded Diston channel through the Kissimmee valley will again be made navigable, under the South Florida Flood control project. Land and water riches will again be made profitable, and a scenic waterway established.

VITAMIN A HELPS SICK CALVES

When calves have digestive disturbances, the amount of vitamin A in their blood is reduced sharply. This results in both an increase in the requirement and a failure to absorb the vitamin from the digestive tract. In these cases, it may be necessary to feed additional amounts of vitamin A in the form of a supplement. Veterinary medical authorities say the vitamin often helps speed recovery from the digestive upset, but this does not mean that a deficiency of vitamin A had anything to do with causing the illness.

Seven Vice Presidents have become President by reason of presidential deaths. They are Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge and Truman.

Tulsa, Oklahoma is rapidly becoming a printing center of the Southwest.

Many a hot head develops cold feet when somebody calls his bluff.

We Are Experienced Operators IN SOUTHEAST FLORIDA Let Us Submit Estimate On Your Dragline Work

A SIMMONS & WEEKS dragline building a 40,000 yard (one mile) dike for the Imperial Improvement Fund near Belle Glade



A SIMMONS & WEEKS dragline building a 40,000 yard (one mile) dike for the Imperial Improvement Fund near Belle Glade

PHONES: DAY 2041 NIGHT 2311

Belle Glade, Florida

INC.

PHONES: DAY 2041 NIGHT 2311

A long-legged, high clearance machine for dusting row while some for 120-and-up acres per night, carrying 12 rows at a time.

Ice Service For Transportation Of Perishable Commodities



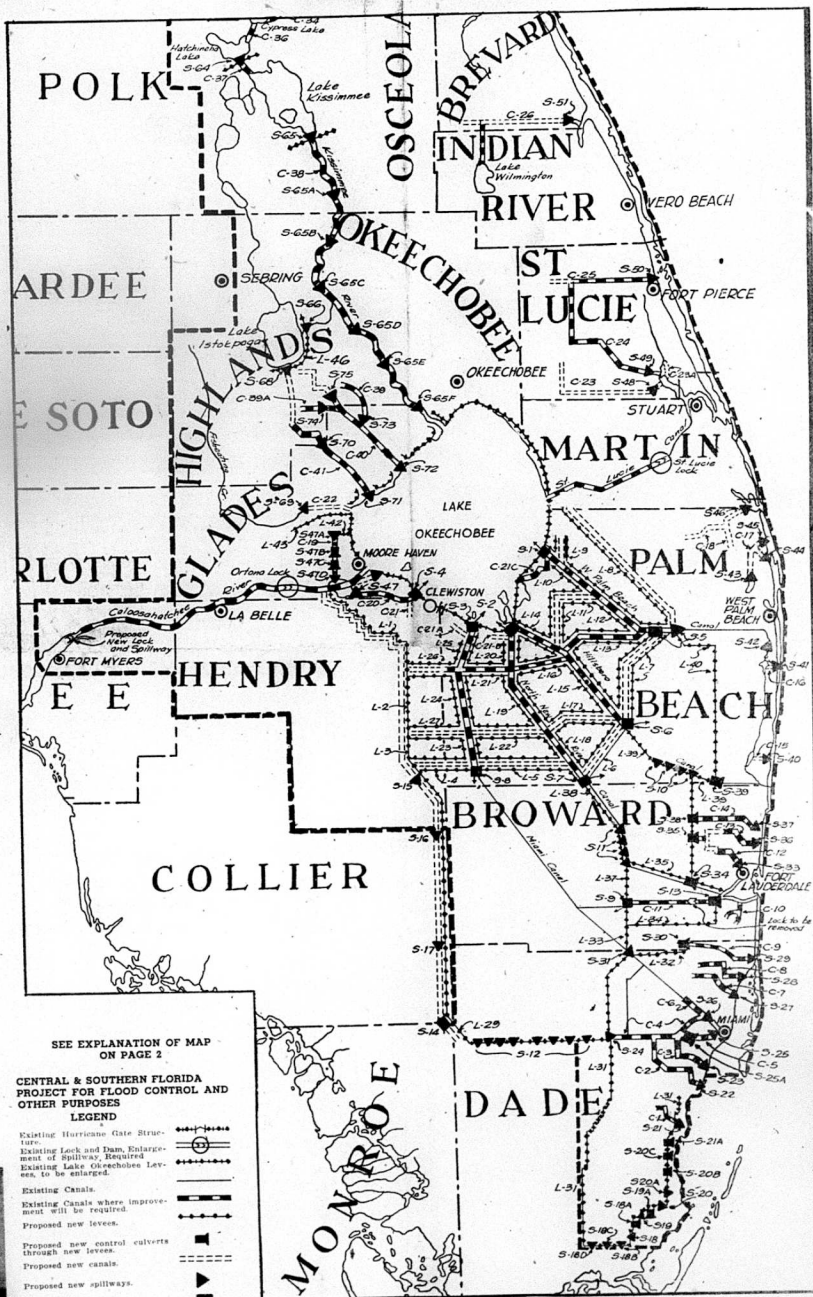
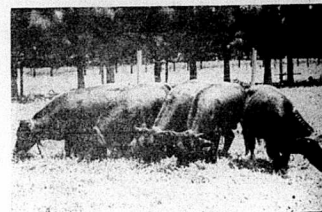
The City Ice and Fuel Company

HERRING & HUDSPETH
Local Distributors

GEORGE WILLIAMS
Vegetable Icing

HARRY PETERS, District Supt.

208,000,000 Flood Control Program Stimulates Addition Of Beef, Ramie And Cattle Foods To 16,000 Carlot Movement Of Winter Vegetables



Ramie is a natural for the mucklands, agriculturally, machine decorticating is producing more than half ton of fiber per acre.

Industry is clamoring for many times the Glades production at prices, netting handsome profits.



The Glades' two sugar mills approximately 35,000 acres for growing and produce more than 100,000 tons of sugar.

The Okeelanta Cooperative finds a ready market for its entire production of refined sugar with in the borders of the State.



Why Flood Control? To Augment Or Improve What Nature Has Give

When You Want It And How
You Want It Is The Aim
Of Engineers

The Federal Overall Flood Control Program might be explained simply like this: Nature—the Great Equalizer—provides enough water for man to grow both necessary and luxury foods as well as for his personal use, in the South and Central Florida area.

This is done in two ways, thru the Kissimmee River Valley watershed and Lake Okechobee, by rainfall. Before man came along and interfered with Nature's method of spilling out to tide water what wasn't used in passing and stored in Lakes, the system worked fine. But man came along built roads, ditches, canals, dikes and otherwise interfered with Nature's method. We suffered floods at times and drought at times—and those times coincided with crop growing times.

So, the problem has been to prevent the paths of floods from destroying what man has put there by changing those paths and to store enough of the water when it is plentiful for dry times.

To begin with the Engineers will build dikes and canals to divert the natural flow of flood waters away from agricultural lands and away from homes and businesses used by the population.

Also, the problem of storing water instead of allowing it to waste into salt waters of the Gulf or Atlantic had to be met so that the farm or might have moisture when he needs it and so that the populations might have water for personal use.

This is to be accomplished by diverting flood water into storage basins, and this has been increased in capacity. A series of three new storage basins are being created.

The first storage basin is in Palm Beach County extending from the West Palm Beach Canal to the Hillsboro Canal, with its eastern border a short distance west of State Road 7 and

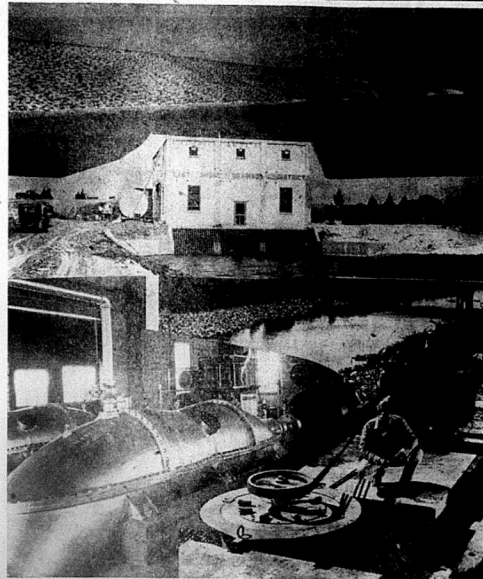
its western boundary running from a point a short distance east of Twenty-Mile-Bend angling southwesterly and irregularly to a point on Hillsboro Canal along the north line of Township 46, Range 39. The north boundary follows just south of the West Palm Beach Canal.

The second basin is partly in Palm Beach and Broward Counties, having the Hillsboro Canal as its north boundary line and the North New River as its southern line with its eastern line approximately north and south six miles west of southwest corner of area number one. The western boundary of this unit is the North New River Canal from where it reaches U. S. Road 27 northwesterly to approximately 1/2 point where north Broward County line crosses U. S. 27 and from this point to southwest corner of area No. 1 on the Hillsboro Canal.

The third conservation or storage basin area has as its northern line approximately the Palm Beach-Broward line from the North New River Canal westward to Range line 34-35 and as its west line approximately the range line 34-35 to the Tamiami Canal. Its southern line the Tamiami Canal eastward to approximately range line 38-39. Its eastern line is State Road 27 to Miami Canal and thence irregularly to south-east corner.

These areas are contiguous with connecting spillways so that the water may be diverted from north to south. Waters from the pine lands north of the West Palm Beach Canal may be diverted into area No. 1 and that from the high pine lands to the west into or around area No. 3. There are also spillways along the eastern line of these areas for spilling surplus waters thru prepared channels to tidewater.

A protecting or diverting dike with canal to channel the water south of the St. Lucie from a point just east of the St. Lucie Canal, looks to a point just east of



Water Control Down To 320 Acre Individual Farm

is shown above. Lower left, 30" concrete, or acceptable flow pump for drainage or irrigation, with diesel power and 1/2" belt drive, which transfers water from an drainage ditch, collecting Canals. Lower right, 30" Palmetto River, slow speed pump of 1500 g.p.m. capacity for handling water from Subdrainage District collecting Canals to main water arteries of overall system.

Upper middle, typical reinforced concrete building, and pumping installation to handle three of the 4000 acres.

Left, The \$2,500,000, Federally constructed dike which contains waters in Nature's storage basins—Lake Okechobee.

Twenty-Mile-Bend will allow that water to enter area No. 1 across the WPB Canal. A similar construction will be followed from Lake Hopewell skirting the muck lands southeasterly and south to the northwest corner of conservation area No. 3.

These lines (L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-6, L-7, and L-8) will enclose the agricultural area of muck in which a fairly constant water table will be maintained.

These Conservation Areas, together with Lake Okechobee,

will act as storage for water to be used by agriculture in dry times, as well as to maintain a high water table in the sources of fresh water for the lower cost communities.

From the southeast corner of Area No. 3 on the Tamiami Canal a levee is to be built (L-3) southward to protect the Red-Lands area down to Florida City with spillways and control culverts to the south and east.

Thus we have a dike around the agricultural area of Lake Okechobee, approximately 600,

Canals, Dikes And Pumps Insure Full Water Control

How Many Acres Of Muck Will There Be Available For Agricultural Effort

Forced Pumping To Aid Gravity
When Necessary Into
Lake

The approximately 600,000 acres to be encompassed in a peripheral dike and canal and designated "Everglades Agricultural Area" under the C & SF Flood Control District will be criss-crossed laterally and horizontally by dikes and canals equipped with spillways and pumping stations to insure a constant water table within certain bounds.

The lines designated "L-1" and including "L-8" is the approximate location of the surrounding dike together with the government levee around the Lake and bordering the area. These begin at Lake Hopewell and continue southeasterly and south to the approximate County line and eastward to the North New River Canal, northward to the Hillsboro and on to the WPB just east of Twenty-Mile-Bend and northward to a point just east of Port Mayaca.

The WPB, Hillsboro, North New River, Miami and Bolles Canals will be dug to a determined cross section to carry the water either to the eastern and southern perimeter and/or to will be dug westward to the western edge of the "Agricultural Area," and a canal will be dug approximately paralleling the Bolles further south connecting the Hillsboro, N. New River and Miami Canals.

Pumping Stations will be built where the perimeter of the dike enclosing the "Agricultural Area" crosses the Miami, N. New River, Hillsboro and WPB Canal, as well as where they enter the Lake.

The Nine Mile Canal will have a spillway at Hopewell and a pumping station at the Lake entrance.

Improvement to the existing government dike around Lake Okechobee is also a part of the overall improvement.

At the Lakeside entrance of the main canals, there will be pumps driven by 730 horsepower diesel engines, with capacities of 216,000 gallons per minute each, in or out. Altogether there will be 15 of these.

Continued on page 4—Sec. B

Define Area Within District
Sets Out Available Agricultural Lands

Now that both State and Federal appropriations are practically assured, many persons are wondering just what this Overall Flood Control Plan really is. Is it a dispensation of Federal monies with political motives just to get the "foot" in the Federal money vaults, or is it a constructive plan justified by hard headed economic considerations?

Economists of the U. S. Engineers find it easy to make their estimates of capital investment high and potential taxes and benefits to local, state and federal coffers, low in order to make a showing of a high justification, particularly in the southeast Florida area.

Now, just what do the boys who till the soil, lend the money, scientists, business and professional men think?

We have omitted the real estate operator, for some have said "our greatest danger now is another real estate boom, which no one wants."

Speechmakers and "authorities" on the Glades muck lands commonly referred to that "vast expanse of the richest land on earth" and have glibly mentioned "millions of acres."

In the overall Flood Control Plan a dike will be built around 600,000 designated as "agricultural lands," which, for the first time, marks off the usable agricultural lands for the present and for some time to come.

This has pointed the official finger and limited the presently available land. It has officially removed from competition all muck lands in the Everglades, except that 600,000 acres.

Men who farm, men who lend money to farmers and it takes a lot of money to farm a sizeable acreage in the muck—engineers who have spent years studying their problems, and scientists, all are solidly aware of the new life to Glades agriculture assured by the plan.

"Harnessing moisture under controllable limits in the area as a whole, with auxiliary controls by the individual farmer, furnishes a yard stick of judgment for the land a loan applicant intends farming. We can know that too much or too little

water—both conditions we have under-gone in the Glades in the same season—has had the guess work removed as far as practical and a man's ability and equipment are the factors to be given serious consideration in making a loan. Yes, a great hazard has been removed from Glades agriculture," says H. M. McIntosh of Pahokee, banker to a majority of Glades farmers.

R. Y. Patterson, a practicing engineer for over thirty years in the Glades points out that sub-drainage districts, when relieved of the constant threat of devastating floods against their perimeter dikes, will be relieved of that financial hazard, be relieved of maintenance against this and devote time and money to a more efficient operation of the works for water control within the district.

Turner Wallis, Chief of the EDD's engineering, points out that "now that there is money available to treat the area as a whole from an engineering standpoint, intelligent planning is making it possible to come up with an efficient and workable installation."

An official of the West Palm Beach Water Works feels that "the plans of the overall project contemplate increasing supply of water in source of West Palm Beach's supply. The lack of water during dry spells has been a problem of this area for commercial users."

"Other East coast areas along the east coast are faced with the same problems, some more seriously than others. We feel that this monumental hazard to development along the coast will be largely eliminated when these works have been completed," Mr. Simmonst continued.

James A. Hall, broker and farmer says "This is the first time the Everglades land owners have had any help in financing drainage and water control. Under this plan state funds required will be raised by tax not only on the Glades lands but also on all real estate in the district. In my opinion this is a fair manner to handle such financing."

"An important development of the Overall Flood Control Plan, and one which was not emphasized before or during the legislative action, is that

Continued on page 4—Sec. B

Glades Appliance Corporation

401 S. Main Street

Belle Glade, Florida

Phone 2011

General Hardware

Home Planning Service

Financing---Construction

Westinghouse Appliances

Building Materials

Edward L. Pope

Complete Line Of

Glades Vegetables

GROWER - BROKER AND DISTRIBUTOR

Effort

we have
les in the
the guest
is practi-
city and
ctors to
ideration
, a great
ved from
ys H. M.
banker
farmers.
rectifying
ty years
out that
when re-
t threat
-against
will be
cial haz-
nence
le time
efficient
for wat-
district.
f of the
ants out
s money
rea as a
planning
come up
workable

at Palm
sels that
all pro-
ing up-
of West
he lack
sels has
area for

as along
ed with
ne more
We feel
nare to
e coast
ed when
n contin-
uer and
he first
ed own
finan-
con-
n state
Glades
l estate
opinion
handle

lompent
Control
was not
during
is that
Sec. B



History Making Events, Sayings
And Personages Highlight Glades
Cattle Auction Market Opening

George Young, upper right, Manager of the Cattle Auction Market: "Well, folks, we've got up a market, and WHAT A MARKET! It's heartening to the Board of Directors to have the patronage, especially around 600 of all types of cattle twice in a row. We feel that the Market is really rendering a service to the community—and that's why we worked so hard and so long to get it!"

Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, (upper left): "You folks are to be complimented; you needed an auction market, and I'll say 'You've got one'; I predict this will be the largest market in the State and

probably in the southeast U. S. and in a short time. Such industry and initiative is typical of the Glades."

Capt. E. M. Bright (center): "Nice yearling steer; You know, way back yonder in the early twenties, when I first brought Brahman pure breeds to Florida to produce just what this young lady has here, I couldn't get anyone to buy a Brahman cross. 'Awright for circuses, but I don't know bout beef,' was the usual song. We do progress, don't we? Good luck, and I'll be seen you often."

Col. Bob Cooper, Auctioneer, (that): "Chicago prices right here in the Glades. Thirteen

months old, grade Brahman, 550 pounds, thirty, sold to Boree, at thirty cents."

"At twenty five, make it six; I got six, make it seven, I got seven make it eight; at eight make it nine, make it nine; awright make it 23 and half; 23½, make it nine; at twenty nine, make it a half. Oh, alright, sold to Armour at 29. Business is good today, Chicago prices right here in Belle Glade."

Hubie Boree, pioneer citizen and cattleman: "I'll just make a thousand to 1200 pound hunk of beef out of him in a year, on Florida grass, sunshine and rain, with a ninety-day corn feeding before selling him."

Miss Nadine Raulerson and Charles Humphries, June graduates of Pahokee High School who raised the yearling from a calf: "Nature provides basis necessities for solid accelerated growth of beef type animals in

grasses grown on Everglades peaty soils, when man supplements minor elements to equalize deficiencies—and this is done economically."

Approximately 31 buyers effected the sale of 620 cattle and calves for \$68,858 at the Glades Livestock Market sale last Friday. During the sale 101 more cattle were sold than at the first auction on May 12. Trade was especially active on stocker steers, according to market officials.

Slaughter steers and heifers made up the largest group with top prices ranging from \$21.75 to \$23; common grade from \$19.50 to \$22 and cutters from \$18.25 to \$19.75.

Top price of the sale, \$30.25 and \$30.00, were paid for two high medium slaughter calves.

Stockers steers and heifers, half of which have returned to local pastures for fattening, averaged between \$19.50 and \$22.50 for medium grade; \$18.50 and \$22 for common and \$17 to \$20.50 for inferior stock.

WERE YOU SPEAKING OF A RECOMMENDATION?

"We have your letter of May 8, asking what we think of the roof of our new feed mill warehouse."

"This roof was put on about a year ago, and the first time we had a rain, it leaked, so the people who put it on were very nice about coming back and patching it. A few weeks later we had another rain, and it still leaked, so they were very nice about coming back and patching it. A few months later we had another rain and it leaked again, so they very nicely came back and patched it. About two months ago it rained again, and the roof still leaked, so they very nicely came back and patched it. About one month ago it rained again, and the roof still leaked, so they sent some men over to patch it. About three weeks ago we ordered a Barrett tar and gravel built-up roof, from a roofing firm in Clearwater, and they are now putting this on the feed mill warehouse."

However, in spite of the fact that the roof leaked in several places, otherwise it was a very good roof."

The Monroe Doctrine is a statement of belief by the people of the United States that the Western Hemisphere should not be interfered with by people of other Hemispheres.

KAHN'S

Established 1927

JOSEPH KAHN, Proprietor

PAHOKEE, FLORIDA

Branch Store: KAHN'S, At Belle Glade

Complete Line of
Ready-to-Wear

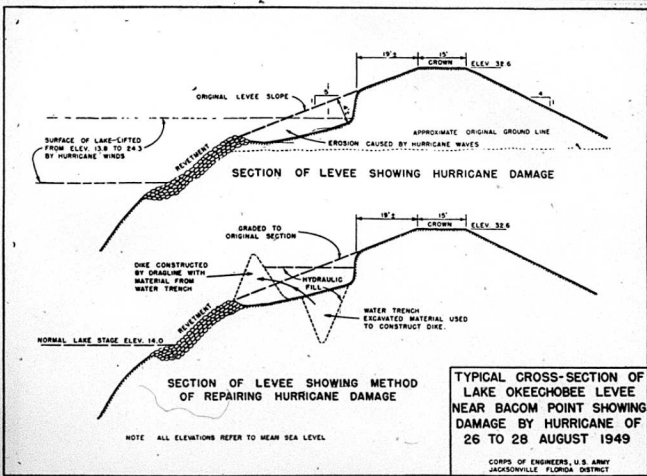
One of the Pioneer Retail Merchants of the Glades

Tamami Trail Tours, Inc.

TAMPA, FLORIDA

Tamiami Trailways

FAST MOTOR FREIGHT



Third Major Improvement Gets The Glades Over Natural Impediments

Debt Of Early Mistakes, Overflow Of Lake, And Now Flood Waters

Back in the early teens of the Twentieth Century, H. C. Rorick an indefatigable bond operator of Toledo, Ohio, boasted into and around the Glades on inspection and later showed up at Tallahassee with an acceptable proposition to put up the "long green" for the Everglades Drainage District Board—identical with the Internal Improvement Fund—to dig ditches in the Glades. The sole idea then, aside from a few studious engineers, was to drain the Glades. Following the real estate halo of '25 the bonds Mr. Rorick received as evidence of his loan became delinquent as to principal payments and interest, and the ditches and drainage facilities of the Everglades District became obsolete and in ill repair, and of very little

practical use.

For a number of years various legal shenanigans, at which Mr. Rorick was adept, were indulged in by taxpayers, District officials and attorneys, with the result that Mr. Rorick held the important hand in his attempt to force a settlement on bonds held by himself and his Bond Committee. He was evasive and elusive, with a hawk-eye on trading the last penny for the bonds. He played hide and seek with process servers even to the extent of stopping in Thomasville, Ga., and emitting sounds like "oh yeah."

By 43 delinquent taxes, principal and interest on bonds and all charges against the lands amounted to about \$27,000,000, an insurmountable debt. It prevented farm loans, restricted development. Clouds of gloom, shadowed bad crops, floods, smoke from burning muck and empty bank accounts.

Spessard Holland, the then

Governor arranged meetings with Rorick and came to terms for an adjusted settlement of all outstanding debts. Money was forthcoming, and the financial burden of the District was put into some surmountable condition.

Now comes the Legislature of '49 which takes into consideration payments under the Holland plan and provides for the abandonment of the Everglades District by '51 or '52, when all debts will have been paid out in full.

This will relieve high priced lands in the Muck area from \$1.50 per acre tax for something that was done 25 years ago and of little present value to operating farmers.

Major Accomplishment No. 1 The muck lands of Florida are unique, according to scientists and engineers when it comes to moving the volume of water necessary over or thru such a vast flat area. There are very few engineers or scientists with major experiences comparable to the needs of South Florida.

There's evidence that a few

students of the Glades problem in the early days had an inkling that "water control", rather than drainage alone, was the problem to be solved.

A present day Glades farmer can tell you quickly that unfilled irrigation needs will produce empty vegetable baskets as quickly and as often as drowned fields will.

So farmers, scientists, engineers, politicians and just the ordinary run of folks now understand that water control—get rid of it when necessary and pump it on the land in dry spells—is the crying need of South Florida.

The smart boys have figured out that Nature gives South Florida about the same amount of water by rainfall that she takes away in evaporation.

Mother Nature took care of the deficiency by storing water in Lake Okeechobee from the Kissimmee water shed, with the excess overflowing the south and east shores on its way to the Gulf and the Atlantic. Other natural lanes of flow from high pine lands to the north and west were provided along

the land east of Lake Okeechobee and South of Okeechobee. Mr. Hoover built the dike to confine the waters in Okeechobee to a stage higher than Nature did, but his outlets—Cattusatchie and St. Lucie are not of sufficient capacity to work in flood conditions.

The farmers around the Lake have interfered with Nature with their dikes, roads, etc.

Man, for his own purposes, has kinda messed up Nature's well organized give and take system. He has created a condition that slow floods to seriously hamper his agricultural pursuits, destroy his improvements and to allow the excess water to flow right on into the Ocean or Gulf. Then when dry spells come the farmer, the hotel man, the butcher, the baker and our winter visitors must endure the smoke from burning muck of the Glades, have his water rationed and allow the crops and shrubbery to wilt.

Mother Nature gives us enough water—by rainfall, and by directing surplus water from other sheds to us—and we must provide storage to catch what we need when it comes, and provide run-off for what we don't need.

Water flows thru the lands of South Florida and the over-all water table can be maintained within limits if it is captured and stored during the periods of plenty and judiciously turned loose when rainfall is lacking.

That's what the U. S. Engineers have undertaken to accomplish in its over-all plan, even to detailed diversions in small areas along the populous east coast areas.

One of the first efforts was to use the Lake itself as a storage even to a much higher level than heretofore been about 2,000 acres of lands on the islands in the Lake that are unmatched on continental U. S. for warmth necessary for mid-winter growth of tender crops.

This has been cured by provision to divert some water naturally entering Okeechobee and additional control facilities for run-off, so that the Island lands are saved for man's benefit.

Two large storage basins are provided, covering about 600,000 acres. These artificial lakes will aid in preventing salt infiltration to supply areas for east coast water systems, lower temperatures in summer and lessen cold spells in winter. Nature lovers revel in the advan-

tages to wild life native to the area and the tropical and semi-tropical growth nature provides. **Major Accomplishment No. 2**

Following the '28 hurricane when the muck dike around the southeast shores of Lake Okeechobee gave way under wind tides from the northwest and several thousands were drowned, Herbert Hoover, a world renowned engineer, visited the Glades as President-elect of these United States.

Restraining the waters of the second largest inland lake in the U. S. appealed to him as a pretty piece of engineering aside from the fact that lives would be saved amongst the pioneers of the muck lands of South Florida.

Herbert Hoover gave the "okay" and his smart boys pointed out that navigation was the only legal vehicle thru which this big works could be initiated. Seven millions were estimated, of which local interests were to furnish about two million, and work began.

Today there is a dike some 60 miles long, with a 250-foot base and a thirty-foot top at elevation 34' above sea level. The dike has undergone several severe hurricanes, has seasoned and less than 1 percent damage has been suffered at any one blow.

Twenty-one millions have been spent on the dike and affiliated works by the Federal Government and approximately half million donated by local interests, mainly in rights-of-way.

The dike is accepted as efficient and safe from an engineering standpoint, and residents of the Glades take it for granted that it affords safety for modern homes, elaborate industrial plants and improvements for agricultural pursuits.

able to quickly comprehend from first reports just how serious was the damage to the \$22,000,000 dike around Lake Okeechobee, engineers as a whole said "The Dike Proved Itself."

The untrained eye, especially those of local residents who saw the gash in the water side of the dike before it was repaired couldn't determine exactly how near the 12.5 feet tide came to breaching the dike, nor just how much longer it would have held.

The U. S. Engineers, however, put the tape and the transit to work and measured exactly. This was done at 100 foot intervals from the northernmost

damaged point to the southernmost—a distance of 4,000 feet. This information was put on graph paper, and later a typical cross-section was drawn and is reproduced here. These figures are from the worst and most damaged station surveyed.

From the seven gates around the Lake short wave radio gave to the Cleveland office fifteen minute reports of wind velocities and directions, barometer readings and Lake elevation, as well as general reports. This particular piece of dike was pounded for 9½ hours by hurricane winds from the north around to the west.

Kraemer and Torrey Islands, as well as the 15' to 18' crown of the dike but also from a pocket into which northerly and westerly winds lash the water in a circular motion. This is where the damage occurred; the dike north of this pocket and around Pahokee was not harmed by wave action; nor was it injured west of the protection afforded by the Islands.

Only an intense hurricane following almost the exact path of the August hurricane create the conditions that brought about this damage. If the path is north of the August hurricane's path the pounding would lessen; hurricanes following a path south of this point—around Belle Glade to Lake Harbor—create different conditions which have not up to now been serious.

As stated above, this typical section gives the worst station

As shown here, the "bite" extends about 36' horizontally, and there's 34' left horizontally—the 15' crown and the 19' from the crown's edge to the break. So, there was approximately the same protection remaining as was eroded. Too, there's 8.3' in elevation remaining from high point of the Lake elevation to the crown elevation—difference between 32.6 and 24.3. Theoretically, an 8 foot higher Lake or many hours more of sustained pounding would have breached the dike at this point.

Provisions have been made against a recurrence of these damage along this 4,000'. As shown in the lower diagram, draglines cleaned out the damaged area and dug a trench into the dike from the bottom of the washed-out area. This material was used to make a dike on the lower side. This trench and dike formed a receiver for the material dug by this ditch dredge and pumped into it. Such

material is a high grade of shell and marl. After this material had been shaped to conform to the original levee slope cement was added and plowed several inches deep so that the levee along this area has a cement hard surface several inches deep to resist the possible wave action.

With these drawings and the explanations, it seems that the engineers are justified in their opinions that "The Dike Proved Itself."

CANALS, DIKES AND PUMPS

Continued from page 2—See B pumps.

At the rim end of the canals there will be 14 pumps of the same capacity to pump into the conservation area only.

There will be altogether approximately 39,000,000 cu yards of earth or soil moved. A great deal of this will be rock.

HOW MANY ACRES

Continued from page 2—See B providing for the abolishment of the Everglades Drainage District, and the early payment of its outstanding indebtedness.

The most valuable lands around the Lake are now paying \$1.50 per acre EDD tax, the next \$1.10 and the next \$0.90. Under the new 18-County District there is a uniform ad valorem tax not to exceed one mill, with the first year's organization tax of three tenths of a mill. Generally the highest valuation on tax rolls for ad valorem purposes is \$100 per acre; so that present tax payments for over-all drainage of 90¢ to \$1.50 will be automatically reduced to not to exceed ten cents per acre."

Incidentally this EDD tax is for debts incurred for works that do not afford much relief, now—like paying for a chicken dinner you ordered but didn't eat two years ago.

Confectioners' sugar is the finest white sugar made. Powdered sugar is the next finest. Granulated sugar then comes next and may be had in different grades.

The figures we use for arithmetical computation are called Arabic numerals. It was that at one time the Arabs invented the Arabic numerals. We now know that the Arabs did not invent them but borrowed them from the Hindus.

It is believed that tea was first used as a medicine rather than as a beverage.

BESSEMER PROPERTIES

MIAMI, FLORIDA

Roy H. Hawkins

GENERAL MANAGER

Some Surface-- Water Relationship In South Florida

Mr. Dean B. Bogart*

*Associate Hydraulic Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey, Miami, Florida, in charge of surface-water investigations in the Everglades area.

**Ferguson, G. E. The plan and progress of recent surface-water studies in the Everglades. Soil Sci. Soc. of Florida, Proceedings, vol. IV-A, pp. 17-24, 1915.

***Ferguson, G. E. Summary of three years of surface-water studies in the Everglades. Soil Sci. Soc. of Florida, Proceedings, vol. V-A, pp. 13-22, 1916.

The U. S. Geological Survey started water investigations in south Florida as far back as 1913 when a few miscellaneous discharge measurements were made. In 1920 and 1921 several gaging stations were established in the lower Kissimmee River basin and around Lake Okechobee. This work was in cooperation with the Okechobee Flood Control District and its purpose was to study the characteristics of the lake, but intensive studies in the Everglades proper and along the coast were not started until 1939. It was then that the City of Miami experienced a real threat to its municipal water supply owing to contamination by salty water. Some of the supply wells became unusable and were pumped to waste for lengthy periods.

As a result of the Miami situation, the U. S. Geological Survey was requested to make water investigations in cooperation with Miami, Miami Beach, Dade County, and Coral Gables. The studies included surface waters, ground waters, and the geology of the area. This paper discusses some of the surface-water phases of the investigations.

The studies for the Miami area had two principal purposes: (1) to observe and measure the extent of the intruding salty water with a view to protecting the existing fresh water; (2) to make a water inventory and explore other possible sources of municipal supply. The first purpose required detailed studies in the immediate Miami area. The second purpose necessitated investigations at far afield as Lake Okechobee and, in general, the whole Everglades area was covered. In 1943, at the end of the initial investigation, the volume of work with respect to the Miami problem was reduced as it was felt that certain basic relationships had been defined and established. Therefore, a smaller, continuing program was set up in the Miami area.

Although most of the studies in the Everglades had been carried on for the purpose of locating municipal supplies, they were also applicable to other water problems such as drainage, irrigation, conservation, development, wildlife, and recreation. It is axiomatic that much of the value of water-resources work lies in its continuity, and as this was recognized by the Everglades Drainage District, in 1943 financial cooperation was established with the U. S. Geological Survey with the result that the Everglades investigations were continued and new work was undertaken. The District appreciated the need for and the value of such records and is now a major cooperator. Since 1943, the Survey has supplied the basic data necessary to the effective development of a large drainage district, including information for planning, improvement, and design. Later on, Dade County, under the impetus of its Water Control Act, became more interested in surface-water studies and is also a major cooperator. These several authorities realize that water studies made for them individually are occasionally extensive, and they have given the Survey a free hand in determining where observations should be made. They are aware that water events in the Everglades are far-reaching and that studies must be coordinated for best results.

Gaging stations, where records of stage and discharge are maintained, were established at many key locations in the Everglades and coastal area. Special studies covering in great detail a part of a canal, an entire canal, or a group of canals were made. Tidal hydraulics were studied and special procedures developed for obtaining discharge data under the difficult conditions imposed by tidal variations. Because of the lack of weather information four meteorological stations for measuring rainfall, evaporation, and temperature were established in cooperation with the U. S. Weather Bureau. Eight stations were established for measuring rainfall only.

It may properly be asked, of what value are all these studies and accumulations of information? What practical application have they? These questions may be answered briefly by stating that the studies of surface water include: (1) stage, or the elevation of the water; (2) discharge, or the quantity of the water flowing; (3) quality, or the chemical composition of water, which is closely associated with the other two items. These phases of water research cover the problems, the solutions of which may be found from the surface-water studies. Like so many apparently simple problems, they involve a multitude of details and lesser problems.

The elevation of the water is a fundamental consideration involved in nearly every activity in the Glades. It determines whether or not, and when, an area may be farmed, how high structures should be set, whether water-control facilities are effective, or the height of highway fills, and many other things. Records of stage should be continued long enough to define the extremes of high and low water and to evaluate their variations, and the long-time trends. In systems of artificial waterways, the use of stage data is continuous.

Records of discharge show the capabilities and limitations of canals, pumps, and control works; they provide the information necessary to economic improvements and extensions of facilities; they measure the water economy of any area, large or small. It is poor engineering to undersize water facilities, with resultant ineffective operation, and thereby waste money. Good stage and discharge records will help prevent those situations and will point to practical solutions of problems.

The quality of water, an item that has not been adequately covered in the Glades, will assume increasing importance in the future. For some purposes it is not enough to know how high the water may rise or how much there may be. An industrial development must have detailed information as to what is in the water and how its quality may vary. The chemical composition of water is of first importance to municipal supplies and to wildlife investigations. What will be the long-term effect of using certain waters for irrigation of crops? The Geological Survey has been approached at various times for information regarding the chemical composition of surface waters and in some instances no information was available, or it was woefully incomplete. Much work remains to be accomplished in this field and it should be started before the need for the answers arises.

It can be summed up that surface-water studies furnish an inventory of water—its source, how much there is, where it is, its rate of change, where it is going, its chemical characteristics. The collection of water records is comparable to the continuing stock record of an industrial plant. No practical planning can be accomplished without that kind of data. The experience in the Glades indicates that in no other part of the country are water records wanted more quickly by cooperating agencies and others—today is never too soon. The cooperators appreciate the long-range view but keep the Survey busy supplying current information. Meanwhile, the records are continuing and they are increasing in value. The water-record needs of the area, however, have not been met and much research remains to be done.

A Typical Detailed Study

When conditions are pertinent to the need for information, the Florida office of the U. S. Geological Survey concentrates its field forces in one area and many observations are made in one day, or longer if the area is large. Figure 1 shows the stage and discharge of West Palm Beach Canal at various places between Lake Okechobee and Lake Worth on October 20, 1944.

These moderately high flood conditions prevailed shortly after the near-passage of a severe hurricane which caused heavy rain fall in the basin. The profile shows the water surface of the canal as observed at eight places; the profile for September 28 is shown for comparison of the flood profile with ordinary slopes when the main canal flow was all to the east. The water divide, that is, the high point of the canal water surface, occurred at Big Mound Canal with part of the flow from Big Mound Canal moving to the east and part to the west. All flow west of Big Mound Canal was toward Lake Okechobee and much of it was pump discharge from farms and subdrainage districts. All flow east of Big Mound Canal was toward the Atlantic Ocean, except for the considerable diversion into area and the Hillsboro Canal basin. As far as the extensive farming area near the lake was concerned, the West Palm Beach Canal was flooded no early flood relief to the east and could have been temporarily dammed off near Big Mound Canal with more benefit than harm resulting.

With this information that there might be a difference in the manganese, copper, and cobalt content of the reactor and normal animal, the story has been spread until now the elements mentioned are suggested as a cure for brucellosis in cattle. In the publication, several experts, men who had spent many years investigating brucellosis, were quoted. In particular, Dr. C. M. Haring, of the University of California, was quoted as believing that the susceptibility to Bang's Disease infection is related to nutrition. Therefore, I wrote Dr. Haring and asked him for his frank opinion of the value of minerals and/or nutrition in the treatment or prevention of brucellosis. His reply was very frank and to the point. He said that he had found a difference in the vitamin A content of the blood of pointer out that this difference was that which would be expected from a feed, that is, fever-producing disease, that he had at no time seen any difference in the susceptibility of animals deficient in vitamin A or fed an abundance or vitamin A. It was his opinion that vitamin A had no effect whatever on the susceptibility of cattle to brucellosis infection. While he had done no experimental work with minerals, he saw no reason to believe that they would have any effect. Probably no man in the country has done more work with brucellosis in cattle than Dr. I. Forrest Huddleston, at Michigan State College. In response to my letter to him, he replied that he knew of no evidence that any minerals or vitamins had either a beneficial or deleterious effect upon brucellosis in cattle. Furthermore, he felt that any one using the results of Lewis and Emory as indicating that minerals had such an effect, was making a very great assumption, and an unwarranted one at that. Letters were sent to Wisconsin, to Cornell, and to the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Animal Industry and the same answers were received. As of today, it would appear that if there is any difference in the mineral nutrition of cattle suffering from Bang's Disease, it is the type of difference that would be found under any circumstances where a fever was produced.

limited capacity to working lands. Part of this flow was from seepage which could not be avoided, but much was uncontrolled runoff, serving no useful purpose.

Further east, at Range Line, a discharge of 1,600 cfs was measured while at the coastal outlet the discharge was 2,940 cfs. This considerable amount of pickup is significant for it shows how large a proportion of the canal capacity is taken by runoff from the coastal ridge. Under flood conditions, West Palm Beach Canal and its little drainage for the Everglades until the coastal area is relatively well drained. It just does not have the capacity to care for all needs.

Studies of this type are highly useful in that they show the distribution of flow—where it is coming from, and how much; they locate the bottlenecks and indicate improvements; they show whether the system is performing a proper job. Similar studies have been made on the other principal canals, in certain areas, and on the whole Everglades canal system. They are applicable to smaller systems such as subdrainage districts, and can point the way to effective improvements and efficient use of existing facilities. Many man hours of work are represented by one area study which requires deployment of a highly flexible but closely coordinated group of engineers.

Evaporation and Runoff Relationships*

Among the more important results of the surface-water studies has been the evaluation of evaporation and transpiration losses in the Everglades area. (The term "evapo-transpiration" will be used hereafter to include both evaporation and transpiration losses which cannot be separately identified at the present status of the sciences concerned.) Such losses are particularly elusive to the investigator and are practically impossible to compute directly.

By subtracting the measured runoff from the main Everglades basin from the average rainfall an approximation of evapo-transpiration was obtained. Such losses, based on three years of record, ranged between 39 and 47 inches and averaged 43, or about 75 percent of the rainfall. These data do not include adjustment for small differences in initial storage and the indeterminate but probably small amount of ground-water flow directly to the sea. Thus, evapo-transpiration is the largest drainage factor in the Everglades and man can exercise little control over it.

Evapo-transpiration losses were also computed by using the long-time records for the lower Kissimmee River. These data were more susceptible of conclusive results because they apply to a natural uncontrollable river rather than to the Everglades. Surprisingly enough the losses in the Kissimmee River basin indicated 42 inches of loss to the atmosphere with little variation for widely varying general water conditions. Figures 2, 3, and 4 show the work of Irene Lewis and F. H. Emory, which was entitled, "The Role of Minerals in Bang's Disease of Cattle." These works discovered that on the basis of spectrographical analysis, Bang's disease in cattle had considerably less manganese than normal. Upon reading this work, I noted that they call their results semi-quantitative and they found that those cattle which were reactors had approximately one-tenth the manganese found in normal animals. Unfortunately, they did not report the range over which their results were accurate. Cobalt was also determined and found to be lower in the Bang's reacting animals. They do make this statement, that the cobalt results are very dependable and, therefore, cannot be considered as more than indicative. From our own experiments, we believe that the spectrographic method for cobalt which they used is very unreliable and that the results are meaningless. Their conclusion was that animals suffering from brucellosis undergo a loss of manganese, copper, and possibly cobalt from the body. According to their statements, their analyses were run on pituitary glands, some parts of the brain, and on the blood. No results were reported on the liver, which is the primary storage center for these elements.

With this information that there might be a difference in the manganese, copper, and cobalt content of the reactor and normal animal, the story has been spread until now the elements mentioned are suggested as a cure for brucellosis in cattle. In the publication, several experts, men who had spent many years investigating brucellosis, were quoted. In particular, Dr. C. M. Haring, of the University of California, was quoted as believing that the susceptibility to Bang's Disease infection is related to nutrition. Therefore, I wrote Dr. Haring and asked him for his frank opinion of the value of minerals and/or nutrition in the treatment or prevention of brucellosis. His reply was very frank and to the point. He said that he had found a difference in the vitamin A content of the blood of pointer out that this difference was that which would be expected from a feed, that is, fever-producing disease, that he had at no time seen any difference in the susceptibility of animals deficient in vitamin A or fed an abundance or vitamin A. It was his opinion that vitamin A had no effect whatever on the susceptibility of cattle to brucellosis infection. While he had done no experimental work with minerals, he saw no reason to believe that they would have any effect. Probably no man in the country has done more work with brucellosis in cattle than Dr. I. Forrest Huddleston, at Michigan State College. In response to my letter to him, he replied that he knew of no evidence that any minerals or vitamins had either a beneficial or deleterious effect upon brucellosis in cattle. Furthermore, he felt that any one using the results of Lewis and Emory as indicating that minerals had such an effect, was making a very great assumption, and an unwarranted one at that. Letters were sent to Wisconsin, to Cornell, and to the U. S. D. A. Bureau of Animal Industry and the same answers were received. As of today, it would appear that if there is any difference in the mineral nutrition of cattle suffering from Bang's Disease, it is the type of difference that would be found under any circumstances where a fever was produced.

Certain characteristics of brucellosis make it possible for this type of propaganda to continue. In the first place, the Bang's test is not 100 percent accurate, but it approaches this accuracy as well as any biological test. In addition, certain cattle apparently are able to become non-reactors over a period of time. Some of these may have developed an immunity due to a very light infection. Others may remain carriers, although still giving a negative test. It only takes one animal reacting in this way to provide a testimonial as to the value of treatment, whether it be mineral, drug or vitamin, for brucellosis.

Until a full-fledged experiment with adequate controls is run, under the supervision of someone competent to evaluate the results, it will not be possible to say that manganese, copper and cobalt have any beneficial effect in the treatment of brucellosis, nor have in Florida possibly the most highly mineralized cattle anywhere in the country. There are cattle in this state that have been and are being given an abundant supplement of copper, cobalt, manganese, calcium and phosphorus, and by the token of the propaganda we have heard, they should be positively immune to brucellosis. Unfortunately, when brucellosis is present such cattle seem to have about the usual ratio of this disease.

*The illustrations and most of the data in this section are from General Hydrologic Analyses, Chapter XI, Water Resources of southeastern Florida, U. S. Geological Survey, released in preliminary form to cooperating agencies, general publication expected 1945.

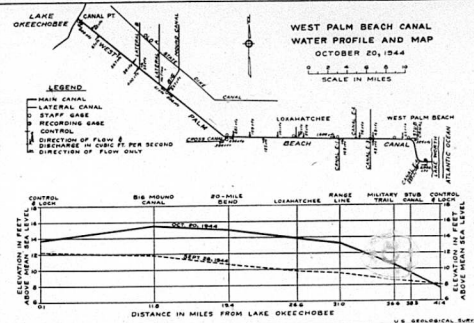


Figure 1—Typical area study showing stage and discharge of West Palm Beach Canal under moderately high flood conditions.

Van Landingham Bros.

Registered Brahman Cattle

And Commercial Cattle

Belle Glade, Florida

Glades Equipment Company

F. M. Shaughnessy, Phone 595

Pahokee, Florida

McCormick-Deering Farm Operating Equipment International Motor Trucks And Industrial Power

Farmalls Motor Trucks
Trac-Tractors Trailers
Diesels Dairy Equipment
Power Units Dusters
Farm Implements Farm Wagons

Cleary Bros. Construction Co.

General Contractors

Georgia Avenue At Roseland Drive

West Palm Beach, Florida

Phone 2-1678

D. H. Nathan C., Inc.

Commission Merchants

170-172 Chambers Street

290-292 Greenwich Street

New York, N. Y.

The Composition of Various Forage Crops and Forage Materials in South Florida With Particular Reference to Certain Vitamins and Trace Elements

Dr. W. T. Forsee, Jr.*

*Chemist, Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade.

The vast Everglades section of South Florida with its peat and muck soils is rapidly developing into a large cattle producing area. The growing of cattle necessitates the production of large amounts of forage of which the Everglades soil is capable. Not only is the soil capable of producing large amounts of pasture and green hay, but for feeding its own live stock, but far sighted individuals envision its possibilities as a producer of dried forage for transportation to areas where sufficient local feed is not available. With the advent of such an interest have come numerous problems among which we find the nutrition of the animal consuming the locally grown feeds as discussed by Mr. Kidder in the immediately preceding paper. This has led to an investigation of the composition of various forage crops as influenced by soil and fertilizer treatment. The composition of the plant material influences its composition to a great extent. In general as the stage of maturity increases the protein and ash contents decrease, fat increase slightly, carbohydrates increase and the percent dry matter increases. The proportion of leafy material to stems is another factor governing the composition of a forage, the leaf portions in general being much higher in protein and ash content, slightly higher in fat, lower in carbohydrates and higher in dry matter. These factors that govern the composition and feeding quality of forage can be controlled by proper selection of the time to harvest and by careful harvesting methods that will gather and preserve the forage in a state of high feed possible quality. Much work has been done along these lines toward the improvement of forage quality.

In spite of all such efforts to control forage composition and quality, the ultimate feeding value is dependent upon the soil. The influence of soil on plant composition and feeding quality is of a subtle nature but is being recognized more and more. The influence of soils is twofold; first, the native characteristics and natural fertility of the soil and second, the fertilizer treatment and soil management practices. The fertility of the animal is thus directly dependent upon the soil and the treatment and care we give to this our most valuable natural resource.

The organic soils of the Everglades have a total nitrogen content of 1.5 to 3.0 percent expressed on a dry weight basis. From such a source of organic material there is a continuous release of available nitrogen. Crops are always growing under high nitrogen content except during the winter months when the soil is too dry to support heavy rainfall and weather conditions are unfavorable for nitrification. Forage crops grown on these high nitrogen soils are usually considerably higher in protein than those grown on mineral soils. Such a comparison of the crude protein content of certain forage crops grown on Everglades peat and muck soils with those from other areas is shown in Table I.

TABLE I—A Comparison of the Crude Protein Contents of Forage Crops Grown on Everglades Soils with that from Other Forage Producing Areas.

Forage	Protein Content (Percent)	Everglades Source*	Other Sources**
Para Grass	11.6	6.2	
St. Augustine Grass	11.8	6.2	
Bermuda Grass	13.1	9.0	
Kentucky Bluegrass	26.8	12.8	
Alfalfa	26.8	18.0	
White Dutch Clover	32.4	21.0	
Sweet Potato Vines	19.4	13.7	
Peanut Hay	19.4	11.5	
Corn, Shelled	12.8	11.2	
Average	17.9	12.9	

* Own data.
** Values taken from Feeds and Feeding, 17th Ed. Henry and Morrison, and other dry basis.

The forage crops from the Everglades area averaged 5 percent more in protein than those from other areas. The analyses of pasture grasses listed in Table I are averages of many determinations made on samples collected when the grass was at a good, heavy producing, pasture stage and at different seasons of the year. The pasture grasses show a higher protein content during the early summer than later in the season even though they may be selected as near as possible at the same stage of maturity. This seasonal variation, however, is not so apparent when the analyses are related to a fresh weight basis because of the higher moisture content of the forage during the early part of the season. Grasses frequently attain a protein content as high as 18 percent expressed on the oven dry basis when harvested in the late spring at an early stage of maturity.

The deficiency of Everglades peat and muck soils in copper as evidenced by the tremendous growth stimulation to plants by soil applications of copper sulphate is a well recognized fact (1) (2). The importance of this element in animal nutrition and the desirability of an adequate copper content of all forage already has been discussed in this Symposium. The effect of soil applications of copper sulphate on the copper content of pastures is recorded in Table II. These oats were grown on Everglades peat soil that had been under drainage but had remained uncultivated for several years and the soil was thoroughly weathered and well decomposed. There was such a poor growth of oats on the area receiving no copper that it was not possible to obtain a sample. Copper applications gave a tremendous growth increase. These data indicate that the copper content of soil as the yield of forage may be increased by soil applications of copper sulphate. Table II also shows the vitamin C contents of certain pasture grasses and oats grown at the four growth levels. The variations in ascorbic acid content between grass varieties and the effects of the soil on the copper content of the forage are also quite variable. When the dry matter factor is taken into consideration the differences in ascorbic acid content of the oats grown with and without copper are eliminated, the differences between grass varieties are materially diminished.

During the last few years considerable interest has been manifested in the use of dried crop waste as a possible source of feeding for live stock. In order to have a basis for evaluating the dried crop waste as a source of feed, it is necessary to know the composition of the waste material from certain crops grown on Everglades soils.

TABLE III—Composition of waste material from certain crops grown on Everglades soils.

Plant Material	Fresh Wt. (gms.)	Dry Wt. (gms.)	Dry Matter (percent)	Protein (percent)	Fiber (percent)	Fat (percent)	Riboflavin (ppm)**	Carotene (ppm)**
Celery	36	4.6	13	27.0	3.5	7.0	16.3	313
St. Augustine Grass	18.2	0.58	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pangloss Grass	37.7	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para Grass	17.8	0.62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Bermuda Grass	14.6	0.97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pasture Oats, 50 lbs. A.Cu	17.1	0.92	6.2	—	—	—	—	—
Pasture Oats, 25 lbs. A.Cu	20.1	0.72	3.6	—	—	—	—	—
Pasture Oats, 12 1/2 lbs. A.Cu	18.1	0.87	3.7	—	—	—	—	—
Pasture Oats, no Cu	24.6	0.57	2.2	—	—	—	—	—

* Recorded fresh weight basis.
** Recorded fresh weight basis.

† Values made by U.S.D.A. Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

‡ Values made by U.S.D.A. Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

§ Values made by U.S.D.A. Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

¶ Values made by U.S.D.A. Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

‡ Values made by U.S.D.A. Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

§ Values made by U.S.D.A. Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

¶ Values made by U.S.D.A. Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

‡ Values made by U.S.D.A. Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

§ Values made by U.S.D.A. Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

¶ Values made by U.S.D.A. Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia.

crop wastes as potential sources of dehydrated feeds, samples of certain materials have been collected from the fields and processing plants. The samples were quickly dehydrated with controlled temperature under forced draft. Analyses of certain of the analyses of these dehydrated products are recorded in Table III. The materials are recorded in the Table on the basis of a 100 gram bulk sample in order that the proportion of leaf to stem material may be observed along with the food elements derived from each. Of particular interest are the high protein, riboflavin and carotene contents of the celery and ramie leaves. Celery waste is now available in large quantities to the Everglades. Furthermore, it offers the added advantage of being available as a steady and uninterrupted source from December to May. Ramie, an expanding industry in the Glades, may be a potential source of material for dehydration during the late spring and summer months. With the sure source of material and the quantities for commercial dehydration and production of high quality feed, aside from grasses and numerous other crops.

Ramie is a fiber crop which shows promise of developing to such an extent that an extensive acreage may soon be in production. After separation of the fiber all of the green plant material consisting of leaves and tops is available for processing into feeds and perhaps other valuable by-products. Many analyses have been run on samples of ramie tops with the idea of possible utilization of what promises to be large tonnages of this waste material. The composition relative to certain organic fractions, vitamins and minerals of ramie tops grown on the Everglades is recorded in Table IV. Note the high content of first crop ramie tops is recorded in Table IV. Note the high protein and ash contents along with a low fiber content and a high potency of certain vitamins.

TABLE IV—Organic and Inorganic Composition of First Crop Ramie Tops Grown on Everglades Peat

Protein	23.7	percent
Fat	5.2	percent
Fiber	16.7	percent
Free Extract	30.3	percent
Ash	12.4	percent
Calcium (Ca)	4.6	percent
Phosphorus (P)	0.24	percent
Chlorine (Cl)	3.05	ppm.
Vitamin C	210	ppm.
Vitamin B-1	2.6-7.2	ppm.
Niacin	16.1	ppm.
Pantothenic Acid	67.1	ppm.
	5.0-26.1	ppm.
	0.19	percent

* These data were calculated on the dry basis from analyses of both dried and fresh green material. The material dried from the field was dried at 100°C. for 24 hours. The material dried from the laboratory was dried at 100°C. for 24 hours. The values are averages of three determinations. When the variation between samples was large the high and low limits were listed.

In Table III it may be noted that green ramie tops contain about 15 percent dry matter expressed on a dry weight basis. This is a high content of dry matter for a plant material. The fact that the ratio of leaf to stem material in the dehydrated product is very high may account to a certain extent for the high content of the processed material in terms of valuable feed components.

By proper soil management and a judicious use of fertilizers and manure, South Florida can produce tremendous tonnages of forage with a high nutritional value. The area is not only a potential source of forage for its own needs but may ship large amounts to other areas where insufficient locally produced live stock feeds are available.

Literature Cited

- (1) Allison, R. V., O. C. Bryan, and J. H. Hunter. The Stimulation of Plant Response on the Raw Peat Soil of the Florida Everglades through the use of Copper Sulfate and other Chemicals. Florida Agric. Experiment Station, Bulletin 190 (1927).
- (2) Forsee, W. T., Jr. Response to some of the Micro Elements on Everglades Peat. Proc. Soil Science Society of Florida, 2:53 (1940).

THE OCCURRENCE OF MOLYBDENUM IN PASTURE AND FORAGE CROPS OF SOUTH FLORIDA—A LIMITED SURVEY

Mr. T. C. Erwin*

*Assistant Chemist, Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade.

We have seen from the other papers on this morning's program how the Everglades area is favored with certain natural advantages for the production of livestock. These consist largely of the ability of its soil to produce large tonnages of forage which are high in protein and vitamins. We have learned how to supply the animals with the required minerals by the use of proper soil treatments and fertilizers. We are learning to insure the availability of forage crops throughout the year by maintaining adequate drainage and selecting grasses that are frost resistant. We also have learned how to control insects and parasites with the help of DDT and phenothiazine.

Is there any reason why the Everglades cannot produce the best beef and the most beef per acre of any place in the world? Are there any other factors that we have not yet learned that might offset to some extent the natural advantages? In this paper we will consider the occurrence of the element molybdenum (Mo) in Everglades forage crops. It is doing so should keep in mind the possible interrelation between high levels of molybdenum and low levels of copper.

In 1935 the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station published a bulletin (1) in which they described the symptoms of molybdenum poisoning of cattle. These symptoms were somewhat similar to some of those developed by cattle in the Everglades. To determine if molybdenum could be affecting Everglades cattle, samples of soil and grass were collected and analyzed spectrographically. Molybdenum was found in most of these samples but at relatively low levels with the exception of a few. Because the Wyoming report had shown that cattle have a considerable tolerance for molybdenum, and the failure to consistently find high levels of the element in our grass samples, we first considered that molybdenum did not play an important role in the cattle industry of the Everglades.

This work caused sufficient interest in the element, however, to point out the need for better methods of analyzing for molybdenum and led to a comprehensive study of methods by M. L. Nichols and Lewis H. Rogers (2). This study supplied the chemical method which is now being used in the expanded survey of molybdenum in Everglades soils and plants.

In 1943 a paper was published on the teat pastures of Somerset (3). This paper showed that the condition known in England as teat pastures was due to a high molybdenum content of soil and plant. The symptoms were described as scouring, bleaching, roughening of the coat, and loss of weight, with death resulting in severe cases. Many molybdenum analyses were made to determine the toxic level and to show the variations between different plant varieties and to show the variations between different seasons of the year. The authors reported the danger line to be about 10 ppm in the element in the dry weight basis of the total feed of an animal. They also indicated a variation in tolerance for molybdenum with breed; the dairy breeds showed the least tolerance. They also demonstrated that toxicity could be offset with large doses of copper sulfate.

This 10 ppm level of molybdenum is considerably lower than that of some grass samples collected in the Everglades and strongly suggests further study should be made.

In 1946 J. W. Britton and H. Goss of Davis, California, published a paper (4) on molybdenum poisoning in that state. Their findings substantiated the English reports and showed a remarkable similarity to the condition more recently found in the Everglades. This similarity is largely in the molybdenum content of the soils and

of various plants. The major factor which makes the California situation worse is the practice of grazing alfalfa, a plant which is a successful maintained in this affected area although many attempts have been made.

The recent survey undertaken to determine the status of molybdenum in the Everglades and reported in part in this paper has included the collection and analysis of over two hundred soil and plant samples to the present time. The molybdenum content of the soil varies from 0.3 to 6.3 ppm while some sand and muck samples from surrounding areas have only a trace. The lower molybdenum levels in the soil occur at greater distances from Lake Okechobee or on land which has been cropped for a number of years. It is quite probable that the element is cropped for a number of years by removing plant material which contains appreciable amounts of it. Apparently there is a geographical variation of the molybdenum in the soil as well as one relating to land use history. Both variations are quite complex and make any generalization impossible at this time.

The plant analyses varied from trace of molybdenum to 36 ppm, depending largely on variety and soil characteristics. There are many factors influencing the molybdenum content of a plant. Some of these are: (1) the quantity of the element in the soil, and (2) the capacity to absorb it; (3) the reaction (pH) of the soil, and (4) the state of maturity of the plant.

From the data obtained in this limited survey it is quite obvious that there are tremendous differences in the ability of various plants to concentrate molybdenum from the soil. If we have a number of plants growing on soil of similar condition—let us say a muck soil with a molybdenum content of 2 ppm and a pH value between 6 and 7, we might expect the analyses of some common plants to be as follows: St. Augustine, Bermuda, and Para grass, about 2 ppm; pangloss grass, ryegrass, and oats from 10 to 15 ppm; white Dutch clover and some other legumes might contain 25 ppm of the element, or more.

It is possible that the molybdenum content of each of these plants would be affected differently by changing either the amount of the element in the soil or the reaction (pH) of the soil. Since it was found possible to sample Italian ryegrass over an extensive area and under a large variety of soil conditions we can show how these variable soil factors affect the molybdenum content of this plant. Under any soil reaction conditions encountered if the molybdenum content of the soil is less than 0.5 ppm the content of the ryegrass was less than 3 ppm. Where the molybdenum content of the soil was from 1 to 6 ppm the content of the ryegrass was greater. In other words, there is a depressing effect on the molybdenum content of Italian ryegrass at soil pH's greater than 7.0 or less than 6.0. It is also evident that the molybdenum content of pangloss grass is relatively low when the pH of the soil is less than 6.0.

The molybdenum question is of interest in this area because in a number of places the soil conditions are such that when a molybdenum concentrating plant is grown, it may have a molybdenum content of 10 ppm or more, a level which has been considered toxic to cattle. It is also of interest in this connection that in preliminary tests of new grass varieties under study for this area the majority of the more promising ones must be classified as molybdenum concentrating plants. The variations among the different varieties are extremely interesting and point the way to a method of avoiding possible trouble from molybdenum toxicity. This will be discussed more detail by Dr. Bair in a paper that follows.

In June, 1946, some preliminary studies to verify the toxic effect of molybdenum were initiated by drenching several Devon cattle. From this study we have learned that there is considerable individual variation in tolerance to molybdenum and that perhaps the Devon breed is a little more tolerant of the element than some of the other breeds that have been studied. Thus the experiments showed that a young Devon heifer receiving molybdenum equivalent to 10 ppm of the dry weight of the grass she consumed scoured, her hair turned black, she became rough, and no appreciable gain in weight was made over a six month period. A steer receiving 50 ppm of molybdenum, also by drenching, showed similar symptoms and after nine months of treatment he was thirty pounds lighter than he was when treatment was begun at the same time another steer receiving molybdenum equivalent to 15 ppm gained ninety pounds; whereas 120 pounds might be considered a normal gain for animals under these conditions and during such a period.

It was also demonstrated, as previously reported, that additional drenches with large quantities of copper sulfate would eliminate the scouring produced by the molybdenum. On the other hand, aluminum sulfate given as a drench did not prevent scouring or weight loss.

It was observed that while grazing a ryegrass pasture containing from 10 to 15 ppm molybdenum the Station Devon herd was not affected, but three Guernsey heifers scoured severely under the same conditions and had to be removed to other pastures.

In this survey only one case was found where the total feed of the cattle, for any considerable period of time, would average more than 10 ppm molybdenum on the basis of its dry weight. This was on a pangloss pasture in a high molybdenum area. The situation was soon corrected by applying comparatively large quantities of sulphur to lower the pH of the soil. A few ryegrass pastures also were rather high in molybdenum, but these pastures furnished only a part of the total feed for the cattle grazing them. The majority of the ryegrass samples analyzed contained less than 10 ppm molybdenum. This plant is not considered as strong a concentrator of the element as many other plants tested.

Summary
At present there is no serious danger to cattle because of molybdenum in the Everglades. However, we realize that if the pasture plants are used which have the ability to concentrate the element there is the strong probability of trouble in some areas. The question still to be answered is whether the non-toxic levels of molybdenum affect the rate of gain of cattle and the economy of the cattle industry.

Literature Cited
(1) Beath, O. A., H. F. Eppson, and C. S. Gilbert. Selenium and other Toxic Minerals in Soils and Vegetation. Wyo. Expt. Sta. Bulletin 200 (1935).

(2) Nichols, M. L. and Lewis H. Rogers. Determination of Small Amounts of Molybdenum in Plants and Soils. Ind. Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed., 18, 137 (1944).

(3) Ferguson, W. S., A. H. Lewis and S. J. Watson. The Teat Pastures of Somerset. J. Agr. Sci., 33, 44 (1943).

(4) Britton, J. W. and H. Goss. Chronic Molybdenum Poisoning in Cattle. J. Amer. Vet. Med. Ass. Vol. CVIII, No. 829, March (1946) pp. 176-178.

Oldest Auto Part House in Palm Beach County

Wagon & Wright, Inc.
Of Belle Glade

Distributors

Automotive Equipment, Parts And Accessories

Serving The Glades Since 1926

Ivy H. Smith Company

General Contractors

P. O. Box 5098

Jacksonville, Florida

Berry's Funerals Home

Pahokee, Florida

Pahokee Phone 2301

Belle Glade Phone 2421

Louis Zwick & Son

Receivers - Distributors

Commission Merchants

Fruits & Vegetables

267-271 Washington Street

New York, N. Y.

RAW SUGARS
from
EVERGLADES GROWN
SUGAR CANE
Are Refined Into
Dixie Crystals

"The Sweetest Sugar Ever Sold"



Savannah Sugar Refining Corp.
Savannah, Ga.

THE RELATION OF CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS TO ANIMAL NUTRITION

Dr. W. G. Kirk*

(*) Black, W. H., L. M. Tash, J. M. Jones and H. J. Kibler, Jr. Effects of phosphorus supplements on cattle grazing on range deficient in this mineral. U. S. D. A. Yearbook of Agriculture, 1935.

I am not a soil specialist but I am deeply interested in the amounts and quality of feed Florida soils produce, and the effect of such feed on the growth and maintenance of livestock. Where there is a lack or loss of thrift in cattle the first thing to be considered always is whether or not it is a mineral deficiency, and this takes you right back to the grass and the mineral content of the soil on which it grew. The absence of a little mineral may make the difference between a thin, restless and unproductive herd and one that grades good in all respects. My talk today deals with the phosphorus and calcium needs of cattle.

Why are phosphorus and calcium necessary to the animal body? Analyzed on a fat-free basis the body of a steer consists of 75 percent water, 20 percent protein and 5 percent ash. Of the ash 1.33 percent is calcium and 0.74 percent phosphorus. Approximately 99 percent of the calcium and 80 percent of the phosphorus are found in the bones and teeth. The remaining 1 percent of calcium is essential for normal blood clotting, the steady working of the heart and normal muscular activity. Phosphorus is part of the protein molecule and therefore a part of every body cell. It plays a vital role in some of the chemical activities of the body, especially the release of energy from feeds. Calcium is normally present in the blood in quantities above 10 mg. and phosphorus from 5 to 9 mg. per 100 cc. The amount of phosphorus required depends upon the age and condition of the animal, young, growing and lactating animals needing most. Black and Knapp state that 0.23 percent calcium and 0.13 percent phosphorus in a dry matter basis have been generally accepted as the minimum amounts of these elements required by cattle.

There is an extremely close relationship between calcium, phosphorus and vitamin D. The optimum Ca:P ratio in the feed appears to be between 2:1 and 1:2, but with the abundant Florida sunshine which activates ergosterol, the precursor of vitamin D, as wide a ratio as 6:1 may be satisfactory. Vitamin D causes a more efficient utilization of the calcium and phosphorus of the feed and does much to control the mineral balance even when the calcium level is excessively high and the phosphorus below the minimum requirements, as is the case with most native forage.

Calcium is present in relatively large amounts in the stalks of plants and low in the seeds, while the reverse is true for phosphorus, the seeds containing most. A high calcium and low phosphorus compound may result in the formation of a calcium phosphate compound that cannot be assimilated by the cow. Young grasses are high in protein and consequently in phosphorus, but as the forage matures the amount of both protein and phosphorus decrease and the grass becomes unpalatable in consequence. For all the reasons Florida cattle, getting most of their feed by grazing, are likely to be inadequately supplied with phosphorus and to show all the characteristics of such a deficiency.

The most apparent symptom of phosphorus deficiency is bone chawing. However, an affected animal will try to eat shells, wood, hair, feathers, soil or even flesh with equal appetite. Unthriftiness is one of the outstanding signs. There is a developing stiffness of the joints, whence the name stiff, and as mineral matter is withdrawn from the skeleton to supply other body needs the bones weaken to the extent that fractures are common. These painful conditions make grazing difficult or impossible and death from starvation may ultimately ensue. Other evidences of aphosphorosis are failure to breed and low milk production; weak and stunted calves; small and slow maturing animals; and a greater susceptibility to disease. Dry cows that are in good flesh because their need for phosphorus is low may be unable to survive the strain of calving if bred.

What are the phosphorus requirements of range cattle? In the ration the minimum needs will be met by 0.13 percent of phosphorus. Black, Knapp, and Douglas (2) state that from 0.2 to 0.3 percent will give nearly optimum quantities, the amount being greater for growing and breeding cattle than for fattening animals. This means that on a dry matter basis an 800 pound cow eating 14 pounds daily would have a yearly minimum phosphorus requirement of 6.64 pounds, and a maximum need almost twice this amount. Sixteen samples of wire grass obtained at regular intervals from February, 1945, to October, 1946, from an unburned plot at the Range Cattle Station contained on the average 0.08 percent of phosphorus, the variation being from 0.05 to 0.11 percent. Cows getting all their feed from such a range got 4.09 pounds of phosphorus, or three-fifths the minimum requirement. Wire grass samples from an area burned in February, 1945, averaged 0.888 percent phosphorus, this providing 4.49 pounds yearly. Unfertilized carpet and Bahia grass contained 0.116 and 0.104 percent phosphorus respectively, while the content of fertilized, improved pastures during the growing season, March to October, was from 0.19 to 0.27 percent, sufficient to meet the requirements. Steers on the improved pastures, however, consumed an average of 1 pound of bone meal every 25 days. This indicates that in late fall and early winter these pastures would not provide enough phosphorus to meet the demands of the steer, much less those of a producing cow.

The calcium content of wire grass from the unburned plot averaged 0.58 percent, which gave a Ca:P of 7.25:1, while that of the burned plot was 6.36:1.

Since 1942 several mineral mixtures have been used at the Range Cattle Station and various changes made to increase palatability and consumption. Each time bone chawing was observed the formula was altered in an effort to get a higher intake of phosphorus. The mixture now being used is as follows:

Steamed bonemeal	26.00 percent
Defluorinated superphosphate	26.00 percent
Common salt	33.89 percent
Red oxide of iron	3.39 percent
Copper sulfate	0.68 percent
Cobalt chloride	0.04 percent
Blackstrap molasses	5.00 percent
Cottonseed, soybean or peanut oilmeal	5.00 percent

Defluorinated superphosphate has been used to replace one-half the bonemeal because it is more palatable and less expensive. Molasses and high protein oilmeal were added for palatability. The salt prevents spoilage of bonemeal in wet weather and the combination of salt and molasses draws sufficient moisture to reduce loss from blowing.

The average mineral consumption by cows at the Station for the year beginning July 1, 1942, was 20.34 pounds. This amount was not believed to be sufficient to supply the phosphorus lacking in the range forage and in August, 1944, 3 cattle were observed chewing bones. Blood tests made in September showed that the inorganic phosphorus of their blood was 3.25, 2.64 and 4.20 mg per 100 cc respectively, definitely within the deficient range.

From 30 to 40 blood samples from cows on unimproved range were taken in December, 1944, January, April, August and October, 1945. In December 4 cows had less than 4 mg of phosphorus per 100 cc of blood, 5 in January, 6 in April, 16 in August and none in October. August is the month when mineral consumption makes a noticeable rise over the April-July period. The estimated intake for these 12 months varied from 26 to 46 pounds, the difference being due to the supplemental feeds given during wintering trials.

Five groups of cows have been kept on unimproved range since 1943. These cows run together from April to November at which time they are separated into their various groups for winter feeding tests. The average mineral consumption for each of the 5 groups is given in the following table:

Pasture Condition	Average Total Mineral Mixture Consumed Annually by Mature Cows (Pounds)				
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	Average
Unimproved Range	20.34	25.41	44.59	15.67	26.53
Burned Range	17.48	29.95	52.56	30.56	32.76
Burned plus fresh manure	17.48	29.95	52.56	30.56	32.76
Burned plus cottonseed pellets	17.48	29.95	52.56	30.56	32.76
One-fourth pasture improved and fertilized plus green oats	17.48	29.95	52.56	30.56	32.76
Average for 2 years other lots for 2 years.	12.40	11.70	11.70		

It is seen from the table that cows on native, unburned pasture consumed more than twice as much mineral as those on burned pasture plus cottonseed pellets, and over 5 times as much as those on partially improved pasture plus limited quantities of green oats. These data do not take into consideration the mineral eaten by the calves. At 3 months of age calves have been observed around the mineral boxes eating with relish and when weaned at 7 months they regularly visit the boxes in their new pastures.

Cattle eating 75.76 pounds of mineral mixture obtained 5.30 pounds of phosphorus which, added to the quantity in the forage,

made a total of 9.39 pounds. With an estimated minimum requirement of 6.64 pounds there was an excess of 2.75 pounds. The yearly mineral intake has been increasing ever since the first record obtained in 1942-43 and, during the current year, will average over 100 pounds per animal for some groups.

The quality of the pasture is indicated in the following table showing the average mineral consumption by months:

Month	Average Monthly Consumption of Mineral Mixture by Mature Cows under Different Pasture Conditions			
	Unburned Range	Burned Range	With Suppl.	With Suppl.
July	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
August	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
September	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
October	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
November	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
December	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
January	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12
February	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
March	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
April	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
May	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23
June	2.23	2.23	2.23	2.23

Average for 2 years, summer months only.
Average for 2 years, all months.
Average for 2 years, all months, feed either molasses, fresh sugarcane or cottonseed pellets.

The data in the above tables answer a few of the questions about how much mineral cattle on Florida ranges will eat and bring out some of the factors that influence consumption. The surplus has been that cattle may eat as much as 100 pounds of mineral a year. This widens the field of inquiry. Do cattle require this much extra? Have they simply developed a mineral habit? Do some cattle eat 50 pounds while others eat 150? Is it economical to supply this amount of mineral, or is there some better way to do so, such as through the grass or mixed with other feed? Does the high calcium content of range forage play any part in the mineral picture? Are temperature and rainfall significant factors? The main conclusion is that more detailed studies are necessary on the interrelationship of soil, forage, and cattle, and perhaps climate.

The increased mineral intake by animals at the Range Cattle Station has been accompanied by an increase in cattle weights, greater calf crop and heavier calves at weaning. No bone abnormalities nor nutritional disturbances have been observed during the past 18 months.

The importance of giving cattle access to a good mineral mixture at all times cannot be stressed too strongly.

SUGGESTIONS ON FARMING

Spanish moss may be used as a mulch around trees and shrubs, but many other forms of vegetable matter make better compost and add more humus to the soil.

Ammonia has been found to be effective in killing Bermuda grass in home gardens, and crop planting may be done sooner after applying it than when sodium arsenite or calcium chloride are used for the purpose.

In adult birds, mortality from chicken pox usually is not high, but egg production may be reduced for several months. The disease is caused by a virus that is largely transmitted by mosquitoes, and a mosquito that has fed on a bird with the disease can remain infective for two months afterward. Vaccination has proved effective in reducing the possibility of birds contracting the disease.

The smaller numbers of bees in a colony in winter generate less heat than when the colony is up to normal strength, so they need entrance opening only about one-fourth the size of the opening required in spring and summer. It is therefore important to reduce the size of the entrance in winter to conserve heat.

Bacon, fish, apple, and pecan meats are better than cheese for baiting cat traps.

Construction of crop residues often is helpful in control of insect pests. Parts of plants left in the field after harvest are often infested with insects, and unless these parts and the insects in them are destroyed, the pests spread to other crops in adjoining fields or attack crops planted later in the same field.

F. P. & L. Co's New Electric Plants Benefit Glades

The Glades area is benefiting directly from Florida Power & Light Company's 5-year construction and expansion program which will cost the company approximately \$108,000,000.

As part of this program, Florida Power & Light Company already has built powerful, new electric generating plants at Sarasota, Riviera and Cutler. It has installed new, additional generators at Sanford and Miami. This winter will mark the completion of the third generator at Cutler, a unit capable of producing 44,000 kilowatts and bringing the huge plant's total capacity to 72,000 kilowatts.

All of these stations pump their electricity into the company's state-wide, interconnected system of lines, of which the Glades is an important part. The power company's extensive construction program will require "many millions of 'new money'" to be obtained principally by selling securities. Financing in 1946 included the sale of \$11,000,000 of 3-1/8 percent bonds and a contribution to capital stock of \$4,000,000 by American Power and Light Company.

For the year 1949 it is planned to sell 350,000 shares of common stock to American Power and Light Company for \$6,000,000 and \$10,000,000 of bonds at competitive bidding. It must maintain a sound financial position in order to do this. Along with keeping its electric rates low in comparison with other commodities, it must make reasonable earnings in order to attract investments.

For this year more than \$22,000,000 has been budgeted to be spent on improvements and expansions. These include the addition of the new generator at Cutler and preliminary work on a 20,000-kilowatt generator to be added at the Sarasota plant and a 33,000-kilowatt generator to be located in North Florida.

Other company improvements include the building of additional electric lines and increases in transformer and substation capacity to distribute the electricity produced by the expanded plants. All of these improvements mean an increased and more dependable supply of electric power for the growth of Glades homes, businesses and industrial plants.

HANDY HAND IRONS

Eight features to observe when purchasing an electric hand iron:

1. Power—a rating of about 1000 watts is desirable for fast heating.
2. Dial to control heat—located where it is easy to read and move when ironing.
3. Handle—of heat-resistant material, such as plastic or wood, shaped to fit the hand comfortably.
4. Beveled (or slanted) edge—for ease in ironing around buttons.
5. Cord—well-insulated with a secure, flexible connection where it is attached to the iron.
6. Sole plate—shape and size suited to the ironing job. A large sole plate saves time when family ironing includes considerable flat work. A smaller, narrower iron is more convenient for young children's clothes, ruffles or other fine detail on clothing.
7. Weight—an iron weighing no more than four pounds saves energy in lifting.
8. Iron rest—side support, heel support or a flat heat-proof pad to set the iron on proved more equally good in a time and motion study.

Senter Brothers

Inc.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Fruits and Produce

Cor. Washington & Jay Sts.

New York, N. Y.

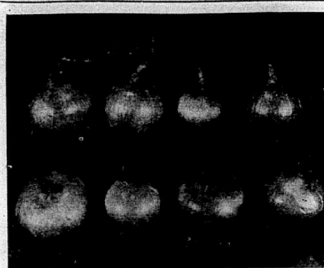
W. C. Deyo & Bro., Inc.

Receivers And Distributors Of

Fruits and Vegetables

378 Washington St.

New York, N. Y.



Second Row—EXCEL. Fourth Row—EARLY GRANO; Fifth Row—TEXAS GRANO.



Top Row: Two at left—Early Grano Onions; Two at right—Texas Grano Onions. Bottom Row: Excel Onions.

Onions Could Be The Next New Crop For The Everglades

By G. R. Townsend

In the past, the lack of suitable varieties has generally discouraged any attempts to grow onions in southern Florida. Those varieties which would grow, such as Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, and Red creole, were undesirable because the plants have the habit of forming multiple bulbs which causes them to split into two or more segments. The varieties of "hot onions" grown in the North will not form bulbs under our conditions.

Most varieties of onions are very sensitive to the length of daylight to which they are ex-

posed. The varieties grown in the North mature under day lengths longer than fourteen hours. When planted in southern Florida as a winter crop they receive from eleven to thirteen and a half hours of daylight and will not form bulbs. During the last ten years much progress has been made in developing onions that will form bulbs under short day conditions. This work began in New Mexico where selections were made out of a Spanish onion known as Grano or Babosa. The selection was found to be capable of bulbing during the shorter days, and was developed

as a variety under the name Early Grano. Interests in Texas who did not find the Early Grano exactly suited to their needs made further selections and came up with a very uniform new onion which is slightly smaller than Early Grano and has no tendency to split. This variety has been named the Texas Grano. Both of these onions are straw colored, thick-necked, globe onions having a tip diameter somewhat larger than the bottom. A white skin type has been developed as the White Grano. The size of the bulbs depends somewhat on cultural conditions and time of planting. Bulbs up to three and a half inches in diameter can be produced in each of the three Grano varieties. All of these onions are rather mild in flavor and can be used for slicing or cooking.

One other new variety has recently been introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. This also is a variety adapted to growing during the shorter days. It is named the Excel. The onion is straw colored and about the size of the Grano varieties, but it is quite flat. This also is a mild onion which is good for slicing or cooking.

Onions have been grown in the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. trials in this vicinity for the last three years. The writer is convinced that these new varieties of onions offer a real opportunity for Glades growers to add one more crop to the long list of vegetables which they now produce and ship. On the basis of recent trials, it appears that a production of 500 fifty pound sacks per acre would be expected, whereas under the best conditions, it should be possible to produce from 800 to 1000 sacks per acre. The crop in the Glades matures in late April and could be put on the market from two to four weeks ahead of the Texas crop. The quality of the onions produced here is so high that there should be no fear of Texas competition even if not harvested ahead of their crop. When properly cured these onions will keep through the summer, and could be marketed on Florida markets over a long period.

Texas Grano would rank as the variety of first choice because of its uniformity for size, shape and freedom from splits. Early Grano is perhaps the best producer of the four varieties, but is not as uniform as Texas Grano. Excel is an excellent flat on-

ion. It is more subject to disease than the Grano varieties and sometimes does not yield as well. The White Grano is very much like the Early Grano except for being slightly smaller in size. The White Grano does not keep in storage as well as the other varieties.

The date of planting onions is important because of the effect of length of day on the bulbing of the onion. Successful plantings have been made from November to early January. Earliest plantings are not advisable since the bulbs tend to have thicker necks and poorer shapes when planted too early and allowed to grow too long. The only disadvantage of the late plantings is that the size of the bulb is cut down and this of course reduces yield. The size of the plant when bulbing starts controls the size of the bulb, since all plantings will begin to bulb as the day length exceeds thirteen hours in March. This being so, the early plantings in general make the largest onions.

The trials which have been made have been on the custard apple muck, and it is believed that this type of muck is better suited to onions than the deeper sawgrass peats. The surface soil should be moist to provide good conditions for germination and early growth. This should be supplied by irrigation if rainfall is not adequate. After the onions are well rooted they will grow well without much rainfall or irrigation, although an irrigation just ahead of bulbing is helpful if the season has been dry. The soil should be quite dry during the bulbing period and at harvest.

The application of 500 to 1000 pounds of an 8-6-12 fertilizer before the seed is drilled is recommended. The usual minor element supplements should be included with the fertilizer. A side application of 4-7-5 may be made just before the onions begin to bulb. This is particularly advisable if the first application amounted to only 500 pounds.

Onions should be sown in a well prepared soil. Since weed control is important it is helpful to have the soil freshly prepared on the day the onions are to be sown. The seed should be drilled in rows about two feet apart. While closer spacing is possible, it is not practical for reason of weed control. The seed should be drilled through a number 10 hole in a Planet Jr. drill and covered to a depth of one-half to three-quarters inch.

Continued on page 4—Sec. D.



**Sure, We'll get ahead
If we all pull together!**

These past 20 years have seen the "Glades" rise to new heights in progress and prosperity; and our congratulations go out to all the good people who have contributed to this success.

What we've already accomplished is just a foretaste of what we can do. It's just a start toward the goal we are all striving to reach. It will continue to take teamwork, but if we work together, there's no limit on what we can all share together of even greater things.

The Alfalfa Creamery Company has always endeavored to keep abreast of the time and in tune with the trend of affairs. . . we are constantly planning new ways to serve the Glades citizens.

The Alfalfa Creamery Company is most happy to be able to participate in this great endeavor . . . to help bring greater comforts and conveniences to the citizens of the Glades. We think we've helped to make success inevitable!

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Belle Glade, Florida Phone 2310

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

OF

Bank of Pahokee

At The Close Of Business

June 30, 1949

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	\$1,217,610.13	Capital Stock	\$ 50,000.00
Banking House	31,000.00	Surplus	150,000.00
Furniture & Fixtures	28,500.00	Undivided Profits	
		And Reserves	82,183.10
United States Bond	\$2,195,850.00		
State, County and Municipal Bonds	40,355.00		
Stocks	5,000.00		
Cash on Hand and due From Banks	2,172,136.26		
	4,413,341.26	Deposits	5,408,268.29
	\$5,690,451.39	TOTAL	\$5,690,451.39

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

OLDEST BANK IN PALM BEACH COUNTY

W. H. Vann, Inc.

Canal Point, Fla.

Distributor Of

Fancy Florida Vegetables

Car Lot

On Lake Okeechobee Since 1917

Radio-Directed Trouble-Shooting Trucks Maintained by FP&L Co.

EQUIPPED WITH NEW F. M. SETS, REPAIR UNITS REACH POWER BREAKDOWNS QUICKLY

This Area Included In 21 Station Radio Network

Quick response to customer's calls is assured by Florida Power & Light Company's shortwave radio station at Pahokee, which can exchange messages with any of the company's radio-equipped vehicles in the Glades district.

Customers need only report their trouble by telephone to the company's offices at Belle Glade or Pahokee. The information is reported immediately to Station WDOX whose dispatcher directs a company trouble truck, by radio, to the trouble spot.

One of Florida Power & Light Company's 21 fixed stations located at strategic points throughout Florida. Station WDOX has power of 250 watts and can "talk" to other company fixed stations within 60 miles.

Installation of the radio network was accomplished solely to improve service to customers. Since the advent of radio, trouble trucks no longer have to return to headquarters for directions after each trip. Usually on patrol, they frequently are near



"Repair job completed" reports this driver-electrician to his central station, using newly-installed two-way radiophone.



On the alert! Operating the power company's radio transmitters, many of them 24 hours per day, dispatchers like this one direct service trucks to trouble spots.



While waiting, "radio truck" can receive directions from dispatcher 30 miles away.



"Shanty-on-the-spot" might be the name of this crew directed by radio. These repairmen reached a damaged power line promptly. Use of radio-equipped trucks such as this one will also help restore electric service more quickly during and after storms.

ing Agent as credits to the Prison Farm funds, from other departments. Prices allowed the Prison Farm for whatever it sells other State Institutions is always 10 per cent the prevailing open market price.

DRY BEANS PROVEN FAVORABLE CROP FOR GLADES FARMS

Dry beans, a staple item on many family tables, and a regular filler in mass feeding by Federal and State institutions, looms up as a profitable crop for Glades farmers.

The Prison Farm has for years produced dried beans, and this year expects to bag ready for use a half million pounds of Great Northern, Navy, Pinto and Red Kidney beans, worth to State supported institutions, at nine cents per pound, \$45,000.

While the sometime bizarre profits of Glades produced veg-

the trouble and can reach it almost instantly. Also, radio permits the troubleshooters to cover a wider area.

Florida Power & Light Company's radio system is licensed by the Federal government.

CANE PRODUCTS AT PRISON FARM HAVE \$40,000 VALUE

Syrup 35,000 gallons a 50c 17,500
Sugar 200,000 pounds a 7c 18,200
Black Strap 30,000 gallons a 15c 4,500
Total \$40,200

The Sugar and Syrup Mill located at Prison Farm No. 2, Belle Glade makes better than a quarter million pounds of su-

gar worth seven cents per pound annually. It also makes 35,000 gallons of syrup, which is worth 50c per gallon. From the cane making comes 50,000 gallons of black strap, which has no superior in the molasses field as a mixer for cattle feeds, and as supplementary feed in self-feeders.

The cane from which these items are produced is grown on lands owned by the state, and work is done by prisoners. All of these items are used by the local institution with the excess being sent to other State institutions. The items produced by the Farm and used by this and other state institutions take place of the same things which must be bought in the open market.

The prices quoted are prices allowed by the State Purchas-

Vic Vet says

WHEN PAYING YOUR GE INSURANCE PREMIUM BY CHECK, MONEY ORDER, OR POSTAL NOTE, BE SURE IT'S PROPERLY FILLED-IN AND YOU'RE FULLY IDENTIFIED!



LYKES . . . Florida's all year livestock market . . .

FOR nearly 100 years the name LYKES has been associated with development of the livestock industry in South Florida—both as producers of better beef cattle and packers serving to give this region an all-year market for beef and pork products. Offerings solicited. Write or phone:

LYKES BROTHERS, INC.

PACKING PLANT — TAMPA

Florida's Most Progressive Meat Packers



You'll like



. . . always fresh and tasty . . . featured at your neighborhood stores . . .



- LYKES
Southland BRAND
- TENDACURE
 - HAMS and BACON
 - Skinless All-Meat WIENERS
 - PURE PORK SAUSAGE
 - SMOKED SAUSAGE
 - "COLD CUTS"

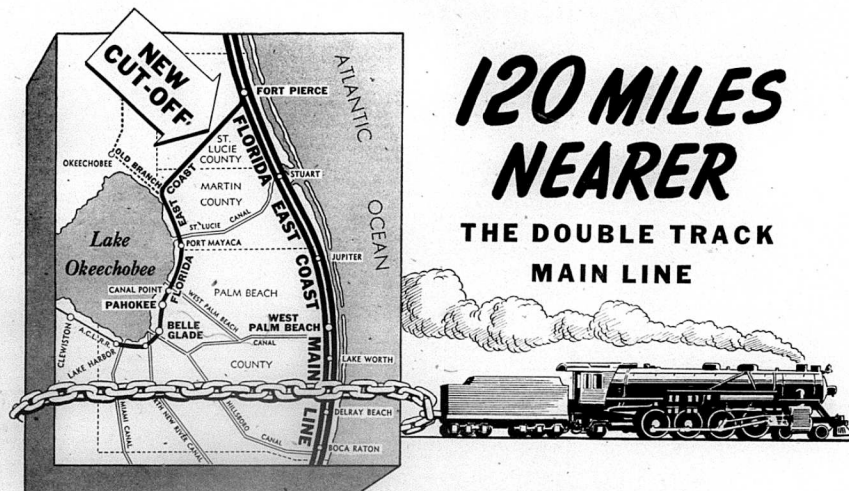
1924 • 1949

A quarter century has gone by since a handful of somewhat elementary-type buses made a few daily schedules to a few Florida towns and cities. This service was considered a fine addition to existing transportation . . . and it was. Today . . . a fleet of great modern coaches, with luxury appointments cross and criss-cross the peninsular state in an almost endless chain of schedules. That is something we of Florida Greyhound Lines are intensely proud of—and the occasion we celebrate today.

The future of this company is geared closely to Florida's. Ever cognizant of the responsibility attached to our mission of transportation . . . we have increased our service to meet the needs of a friendly, progressive state. It is our purpose today, as then to give you the finest in transportation. We shall never outgrow this determination.

GREYHOUND BUS STATION
CANTER—GERARD DRUG STORE Canal Point, Florida
Phone 3821

GREYHOUND



The Florida East Coast Railway's 30-mile Cut-off, between Lake Okeechobee and Fort Pierce, brought the productive Everglades area 120 miles nearer its double track main line. Eliminating the long haul over trackage of comparatively light construction, it gives the industries of this section the advantages of practically main line freight service.

Cars needed for loading can be delivered and placed in far less time and on shorter notice than formerly possible.

Loaded cars can be given much faster movement. As a result of these and other improvements produce harvested during the day can be loaded well into the night, with assurance that it will still arrive at its destination in less time than ever before.

The earnest (possibly unusual) objective of the Florida East Coast Railway has constantly been to give every local shipping point as good, or better rail service than shippers could expect if there were two or three railroads, instead of one, serving the same area.

A RECORD OF STEADY PROGRESS

Ever since the Florida East Coast Railway entered the Everglades area, with the construction of its original branch line to Lake Okeechobee in 1913, the record has been one of constant, substantial progress.

During the period 1925 to 1929, the line was extended around the east and south shore of the Lake to its present terminus at Lake Harbor, opening up a vast new territory to development.

From year to year, other improvements were made—faster schedules, additional loading trackage, and expanded icing facilities.

In 1947 the Florida East Coast Railway completed and opened its new heavy-duty Cut-off between Lake Okeechobee and its double track main line at Fort Pierce.

Early this year new Diesel-electric locomotives of the most modern type were placed in operation in this area, marking still another step in the improved transportation service and facilities, which this section now enjoys.

Currently, much of the trackage around the Lake and on the new Cut-off is being rock-ballasted, to permit still faster operation. These improvements, costing many millions of dollars, are an evidence of our faith in the future possibilities of this immensely rich region.

NEW DIESEL POWER

NOW SPEEDS GLADES PRODUCE



One of the Florida East Coast Railway's new, combination switching and road haul Diesels is shown above picking up cars of sugar cane in the Glades. These will be assembled into trains for movement to the United States Sugar Company's mill at Clewiston. The Florida East Coast Railway handles approximately 30,000 cars of sugar cane a year, some 45,000 tons of raw sugar, and 16,000 tons of molasses.



The recent installation of six new Diesel-electric locomotives, of 1,500 horsepower each, marks still another milestone in the Florida East Coast Railway's improved service for Glades industries. The above photograph shows a mixed train of vegetables starting on its short run over the 30-mile Cut-off to Fort Pierce, whence the cars will be "high-balled" north over the double track main line by recently purchased main line freight Diesels.

Such service keeps fresh vegetables fresher. They will arrive at their destination almost as crisp and tempting as if picked out of the consumer's own garden.

The new Diesel locomotives, now being used in the Glades, are of an advanced type, designed especially for the combination job of rapid, gentle switching, and fast line of road service. They accord the products of this area the fastest movement and, because of their smooth electric drive and "finger-tip-control," practically eliminate damage due to rough handling.

It has long been the policy of the Florida East Coast Railway to make improvements of this nature that will actively assist in the development of the territory and industries which it serves.

FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY



MODERNISTIC TREND IN ELECTRIC PLANT design appears in above picture of construction at Florida Power & Light Company's new 72,000-kilowatt plant at Cutler. The single steel pedestal supports the plant globe with a water storage capacity of 100,000 gallons. Entire structure is 150 feet high. The Cutler plant will augment the supply of electricity in the "power reservoir" south of the Glades, from which this area draws part of its electricity.

Florida "Smallmouth" Black Bass Are All Genuine Largemouth Bass!

BY HERB NORTON
(Guest Writer for the Herald)
In the interests of sportsmanship and fair play—it is time that the reports about mammoth "smallmouth" black bass taken in Florida are discounted just 100 per cent. For there are no genuine small mouth black bass within the limits of this state, and the nearest such are

probably no closer than the North-Georgia mountains. All this has just been determined, after many years of research and study, by the two greatest authorities on black bass on earth, viz. Dr. Reeve M. Bailey and Dr. Carl L. Hubbs.

These two great ichthyologists, or fish scientists, have the

been studying Florida's bass for many years. Now, out they come with a little book on the subject—in which they state that the "smallmouth" of Florida are all genuine largemouth black bass, without exception.

"They recommend that all existing records of 'smallmouth', including the famous Field and Stream records alleged smallmouth over 14 lbs.) should immediately be declared null and void.

"The reason that 'it just ain't fair' to establish, say, a world's record for sailfish by catching a marlin and calling it a sailfish (the two are related and do look somewhat alike, but marlin grow much larger than sailfish)—well, this 'smallmouth' business, in Florida, should be brought to a halt.

Why do folks think they are catching 'smallmouth' in this state enormous largemouth black bass?

That's easy! The doctors explain it all. It has been established that the largemouth black bass of Florida are a distinct species of the largemouth black bass! This explains why they grow to such mammoth size—they are largemouth, but not quite the same as the largemouth bass of the north. (The Latin name of Florida's largemouth is *Micropterus salmoides floridanus*.)

And the Florida largemouth have many of the physical characteristics of the genuine smallmouth black bass. For instance, Florida fishermen who thought they had smallmouth counted rows of scales on the cheeks of the bass—well sir, this test won't do, for the reason that the counts are almost identical!

The ways for distinguishing smallmouth from largemouth bass are (1) look at the dorsal fin which in largemouth has a deep notch in it, but is almost straight in a smallmouth, or (2) count the rays in the pectoral fin—down around 10 rays in a largemouth, up around 20 in a smallmouth bass. This pectoral fin count, by the way, never fails.

Anglers interested, however, are invited to write to Dr. Carl L. Hubbs and Dr. Reeve M. Bailey, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan—and request the bass book, which is free.

It is high time this whole business was understood and straightened out.

Briefly (in part) this is what the two scientists say about

Florida's "smallmouth" mixup. "Why then have ichthyologists identified re-sized fish as 'smallmouth'? The answer is as simple as it is unexpected. . . . It is now evident that the peculiar largemouth parallels the smallmouth in certain characteristics commonly used for identification. . . . the undue reliance placed on scale counts is apparently responsible for the misidentifications. We conclude that there is no valid evidence that *Micropterus dolomieu* (the genuine smallmouth) is established in Florida. . . . We therefore recommend the removal of Florida fish from consideration for the title 'world's record smallmouth bass'.

Meanwhile, Florida should take special pride in her largest mouth bass—the finest and largest on earth! They are, indeed, a special and separate variety of the largemouth—king of them all. Why claim such grand fish are "smallmouth" when it just ain't so?

And that's the story I want to leave with the Belle Glade Herald—in the interest of sportsmanship!

Pedestrian Protection

Darkness Increases Hazards

IF YOU WON'T WEAR THESE...



PEDESTRIAN HEADLIGHTS AND TAILLIGHTS MAY BE EXTREME, BUT SO ARE THE HAZARDS TO PEDESTRIANS AT NIGHT

However, in 1931 the City was incorporated and the assessment roll indicates \$594,150 on real property with a five mills levy to bring in \$2970.74.

In 1940, nine years or half the expired time since incorporation, there's a different picture: The real property roll showed assessments of \$1,168,185 and personal property of \$84,176, with a millage designed to bring in \$17,023.50.

In 1940 the City set a budget of \$36,384 and enjoyed a revenue total of \$41,441.00 exclu-

Belle Glade Reflects Big Growth Since '31

Fastest Growing Agricultural Community in Nation

"Big Business" of a complicated and highly specialized nature describes the present day activities of the City Fathers of Belle Glade.

What has happened since '31, when the City received its charter and officially became a City, has amazed the experts of our public utilities economic prognosticators, census trend experts, and even ourselves.

A mildly, unbeknownst center of assembly of a few bean farmers, with a postoffice, as an excuse of assembly in 1931, Belle Glade has grown in 10 years from a business with \$2,000 income to one with \$300,000 income.

With no facilities for tourists, and certainly no effort to get them, the Glades has developed as a strictly agriculture community.

Time has brought diversification too, first to a total of 23 vegetables shipped in car lots, and later chickens, dairying, beef finishing and cattle raising, with ramie growing and processing getting a foothold.

Belle Glade as the geographical and activity center of the Glades has become the focal point of development in agriculture, processing, selling and agribusiness.

In 1928 a few citizens got together and organized a village which was named Belle Glade. Mr. Dahlberg of the then Sugar Corporation furnished the wherewithal to build a small City Hall. Certainly some income was derived and there must have been some business transacted, but there remain no records in the City Hall of today to indicate why and how much, nor what the assessments were, if any.

However, in 1931 the City was incorporated and the assessment roll indicates \$594,150 on real property with a five mills levy to bring in \$2970.74.

In 1940, nine years or half the expired time since incorporation, there's a different picture: The real property roll showed assessments of \$1,168,185 and personal property of \$84,176, with a millage designed to bring in \$17,023.50.

In 1940 the City set a budget of \$36,384 and enjoyed a revenue total of \$41,441.00 exclu-

sive of the water works. Occupational licenses, fines, and garbage fees added to the direct taxes made up this total.

Belle Glade's water works, a founding practically before '37, had grown to an investment of \$102,000 in '40, and three hundred meter installations brought in a gross of \$22,400 revenue.

The Water Works' income, plus that of other City agencies for '40 made a total of \$63,861. The City had completed a City Hall and jail at a cost of \$22,800 and only owned \$12,000 on it.

Nine years later—1949—finds you Belle Glade as a ten million dollars capitalized business (on a conservation valuation basis) with an annual income of over Three Hundred Thousand dollars.

In '50 a budget, aside from the Water Works, of \$227,000 is anticipated by the City Fathers. The Water Works is bringing better than \$80,000 for '49; so the City of Belle Glade's income for '50 will go beyond the \$300,000 mark.

The city Water Works, valued at \$600,000 conservatively, with a debt of \$288,500 in long time bonds has 1200 customer who are paying better than \$80.00 for the year '49. Among the Water Works' wholesale customers are: City of South Bay, Everglades Experiment Station, State Prison Farm, Okeechobee and Okeola Migratory Labor Camps.

The Police Department is run along modern methods, with fingerprint facilities and full cooperation with County, State and Federal agencies.

The Fire Department, with three paid firemen, augmented with a volunteer membership, and led by L. E. Will, as the first and only Chief, has a record of prevention and control not exceeded by many large communities with full time all paid departments.

The phone service substantiated by an exchange in Belle Glade was doubtfully granted by Southern Bell to keep local interests from setting up the business and becoming a nuisance to them. Reluctantly their "experts" agreed to come in if 50 paying subscribers were available. They began business in Belle Glade with 60 paying customers, in a plant and facilities designed to care for the Glades needs for ten to twenty years. These have been expanded and doubled several times since that date to a point now where the Glades is served by underground cable and a plant caring for 1738 customers.

Onions do not suffer from diseases or insects that cannot be controlled. Cutworms, of course, are a nuisance and must be controlled by baiting. The crop is not subject to root knot and for this reason is ideal for planting on land infested with the root knot nematode to the extent that it is not safe for

Expansions Of Electric Facilities

Has Aided In Glades' Marked Growth

The Glades area is bracketed with modern electric power plants, assuring it a supply of electricity from several directions. To the southeast lies Florida Power & Light Company's large 90,000-kilowatt Lauderdale plant and within a short distance are located the company's Miami, Miami Beach and Cutler plants, all of which help supply power to the Glades. East of the Glades lies the company's modern Riviera plant with a capability of 50,000 kilowatts while north of the Glades is the company's 30,000-kilowatt Sanford plant. Westward is its Sarasota plant, soon to be expanded to 38,000 kilowatts.

In 1927-28, when Pahokee and Belle Glade, respectively, joined Florida Power & Light Company, the utility in keeping with its "looking ahead" policy, took steps to provide electricity for the growth of the Glades. To generate electricity locally, Florida Power & Light Company in 1928 built a 160-kilowatt plant at Pahokee. At Belle Glade in 1929 it built a 76-kilowatt generating plant, both of which are still available for use.

The Pahokee plant was enlarged in 1950, again in 1951, and again in 1954, keeping abreast of the Glades' rapid growth. In order to link the Glades area with its state-wide transmission system, Florida Power & Light Company in 1937 completed a 66,000-volt line, reaching 40 miles from Okeechobee in the north, southward to Pahokee. It connected the Glades with the company's larger generating stations.

Later the line was built southward to Belle Glade and in 1945 it was extended 62 miles southward to provide a second link with the transmission line system, connecting with it near Ft. Lauderdale. This new line, costing approximately half a million dollars was evidence of the company's confidence in the future of this area.

When the new 66,000-volt line was energized on Feb. 1, 1946, the Glades began receiving its electricity from a "loop of power." With lines leading into it from both the north and south, the Glades can draw electricity from either of two directions and therefore has "double power-protection."

Plans are presently being drawn to further increase the facilities to care for applicants for phone service. This condition existed the day the "most modern plant facilities" were opened in '48.

ONIONS COULD BE THE NEXT NEW CROP
Continued from page 1—See D
From three to four pounds of seed will be needed for an acre. If germination is above average, the plants may be too thick and should be thinned to 2 or 3 inches in the row. The plants which are removed can be transplanted to another field. Transplanted onions will be as good as seeded onions if they are not set too deep. Deep setting causes the bulbs to be longer and less desirable in shape.

Onions do not suffer from diseases or insects that cannot be controlled. Cutworms, of course, are a nuisance and must be controlled by baiting. The crop is not subject to root knot and for this reason is ideal for planting on land infested with the root knot nematode to the extent that it is not safe for

other crops. Thrrips are very common on onions but can be controlled with the newer insecticides. A fungous blight attacks the tips of the leaves as they approach maturity and may cause the premature death of the entire plant. The Excel variety is more susceptible to this blight than are the other varieties. However, the disease can be controlled on all varieties of onions if they are regularly dusted with a copper fungicide.

Harvesting of the onions can begin as soon as the tops have died down so that the necks are no longer green. The bulbs should be pulled in the early morning and laid out to dry for a few hours but should not be exposed to strong sunlight as they will sunburn easily. The bulbs should be cut off with a sharp knife leaving about an inch and a half of stem on the bulb. This can be done most readily as the onions are picked up. The bulbs cure nicely if stored in hampers in an open shed. The outer skins will begin to peel in about a week and the onions are then in a suitable condition for marketing.

Out in front!

CITIES SERVICE

Desoto-Plymouth

SALES & SERVICE

Don't be fooled by trick advertising.

We have, for immediate delivery, a large stock of new Cars.

eW will consider any reasonable Finance Proposition with long time payments, — as long as 24 months.

OUR TRADE-IN VALUES ARE THE HIGHEST.

WHY NOT SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY?

Hardin Motor Co., Inc.

Frank Hardin, President and Owner

2001 South Dixie, West Palm Beach.

OLDEST DESOTO AND PLYMOUTH DEALER
In Palm Beach County.

Telephone 3-2441

Whatever your petroleum needs
-- Diesel Fuel and Oil, Gasolenes,
Motor Oils, Grease -- Tires, Tubes,
Batteries or Accessories....

See Our Agent

R. W. SANDERS
PHONE 3111
PAHOKEE

Ask For Your Copy of the 1949 Farm Book -- It's Free

ORANGE STATE OIL COMPANY

Cities Service in Florida

Station Experts Compile Information On Glades Grown Vegetable Crops

Free Copies, Reports on Beans, Potatoes, Broccoli, Egg Plant, Tomatoes, Corn. Available

At the recent conference of Vegetable farmers at the Experiment Station, special reports as prepared by Station faculty members, were distributed to the assemblage, for their reference libraries or files covering Snap Beans, Broccoli, Eggplant, Peppers, Sweet Corn and Irish Potatoes.

These reports give the very latest information for the selection of seed, planting, cultivating, spraying, preparation of ground, fertilizers and harvesting. In short they form a text book on Everglades grown vegetables, and for that reason the Herald is presenting each report, as a means of disseminating this important information and knowledge.

SNAP BEANS—

Soils: Fertile, well drained muck or sandy soils. Peat soils may be used for beans after thorough decomposition as a result of drainage and successive cropping.

Soil Reaction: (Sand) For best results, soil should have a pH reaction of 5.5 to 6.0. If the soil is too acid, an application of dolomitic limestone or basic slag is desirable. Have soil samples tested where reaction is not known. On peat soil reaction should be from 5.4 to 5.9 and muck 5.5 to 6.5.

Varieties: Logan and Tendergreen (round podded), Stringless Black Valentine (oval) and Florida Belle (flattened oval) are the leading green varieties. Bountiful (flat) quick maturing, Cherokee Wax (oval) and Sure Crop Wax (flat) are the leading wax varieties. Black Valentine does not set well in hot weather and is a low yielder. Topcrop (new round variety) is resistant to mosaic, high yielding, and should attain commercial importance.

Planting dates: On peat and muck soils the fall crop is planted from September 1 to October 15 and the spring crop from February 1 to March 15. On the sand (East Coast) beans

are planted from October 15 to February 15.

Planting: on peat and muck beans are planted in rows 28 inches apart—2 to 6 inches in the row. On sand (East Coast) on beds 48 to 60 inches wide, rows spaced 20 inches apart, plants 2 to 6 inches in row. From 60 to 90 pounds of seed per acre are generally required.

Fertilizers: On sandy soils apply 1000 pounds per acre of 4-7-5 fertilizer containing 0.4, 0.6, 0.2, 0.4 and 2.0 percent respectively of CuO, MnO, ZnO, B2O3, Fe2O3 and MgO. An additional light side application (75 pounds) of quickly available nitrogenous fertilizer such as nitrate of soda may be used. Be careful in applying soda. Do not let it hit the plants as it will burn them. If the soil is deficient in organic matter, it should be improved by growing and turning under cover crops. Also use 2 pounds of manganese sulfate and 1 pound of sulfur spray mix which should be applied 3 or 4 times during the growing season up to the time of blooming. When dusting use: 10 pounds manganese sulfate, 5 pounds of zinc sulfate and 85 pounds of dusting sulfur. Apply 30-35 pounds per acre.

On peat soils use 300 pounds of 0-14-5 containing 1.0 percent CuO, 2.0 percent MnO, 1 percent ZnO, and 0.5 percent borax. On muck soils use 200 pounds of 0-14-5 containing 2.0 percent MnO, 1.0 percent ZnO and 0.5 percent B2O3.

Storage: Snap beans can be kept for a period of 12 days at 40 degrees F. and 90-98 percent relative humidity.

Diseases: To prevent rust and powdery mildew spray the plants with mixture of 15 pounds of wettable sulfur in 100 gallons of water at the rate of 125 gallons per acre or dust with 30-35 pounds of dusting sulfur per acre. When diseased fields are near by young plants and weather is mild and humid make first application a few days after plants emerge and repeat at 7 day intervals until a few days before picking.

Insects: Leafhopper, leafroller and garden flea hopper: 3 percent DDT-Sulfur dust, or 2 pounds of 50 percent wettable DDT per 100 gallons water. Dust for leafroller when infestation is heavy. Often border treatments of large plantings are all that is necessary.

Thrips: 5 percent DDT dust, or 10 percent Toxaphene dust or 1-pound (active ingredient) of Toxaphene (wettable) per 100 gallons water. The insecticides are compatible with sulfur and manganese. Do not use insecticides after pin beans are formed.

Cutworms: After dusting young seedlings apply 10 percent Toxaphene dust 25 pounds per acre or spray with Toxaphene one pound active ingredient per 100 gallons water per acre.

Serpentine leafminer: Apply 5 percent Toxaphene dust, or spray with Toxaphene 1-pound active ingredient per 100 gallons water-50 to 100 gallons per acre.

SWEET CORN—

Soil requirements: Peat and muck, pH 5.4 to 5.9. Sand pH 5.3 to 7.0 (A good supply of organic matter is essential).

Fertilization: Peat and muck: 800 pounds per acre of 0-10-10 containing 1.0, 2.0, 1.0, 0.4 percent respectively of CuO, MnO, ZnO and B2O3. Amount and percentages given should be adjusted in accordance with residual fertility in the soil and to previous treatment with minerals or elements.

Sand: 1000 pounds per acre of 4-8-4 containing 0.4, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2, 0.4, and 2.0 percent respectively of CuO, MnO, ZnO, B2O3, and MgO. If growth lags, application of 150 pounds per acre of sodium nitrate is suggested.

No work has been done to date at this station on fertilizer placement, however, the most recent recommendations of the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application state: "Best results from fertilization

of sweet corn are generally obtained from fertilizer placed in continuous bands 1½ to 2 inches to the side and below the level of the seed." To avoid damage from excess soluble salts on sand in the event of excessively dry weather, it might be well to place the fertilizer in two separate bands, one on either side of the seed, two to three inches to the side of and below the level of the seed.

Varieties: Peat and muck, Fall, Golden Security, Calumet, Illinois Golden No. 10, Flagship, Gold Rush, Huron, Sand: Fall, Golden Security, Calumet, Illinois Golden No. 10, Spring, Golden Security, Erie, Calumet, Illinois Golden No. 10, Spring, Calumet, Flagship, Golden Security, Illinois No. 10, and Iowa. Golden Security and Calumet have been least damaged by Helminthosporium teresum (leaf spot) during the late spring season when the disease is ordinarily most severe. Erie and Golden Security appear to have some resistance to the corn silk fly.

Time of planting: August 15 to October 15; January 1 to March 15. Golden Security and Calumet appeared to be less affected than Illinois Golden No. 10 by day length in a late planting in 1948, therefore it appears that these two hybrids may be more safely planted later in the fall than Illinois No. 10.

Insect control: Cutworms: check young corn for cut plants, and if present spray immediately with 3-4 pounds of 25 percent wettable Toxaphene per 100 gallons water, or broadcast poisoned bait.

Budworms: Spray once each week or when needed with 2 pounds of 50 percent wettable DDT or 1 quart of 25 percent DDT emulsion per 100 gallons water, 75 to 125 gallons per acre; 3 nozzles per row; 300 pounds pressure. Be sure there are no budworms when tassels begin to appear.

Corn silk fly: "Maggot fly." Apply 3-5 percent Chordane dust, or 1 quart of Chordane emulsion spray when very first silks appear. This treatment kills the adult flies before they deposit eggs in the ear tips.

Corn earworm: Apply 5 percent DDT dust at 35 pounds per acre at 3 day intervals during silking period. Four to 6 applications necessary. Discontinue treatments when silks have turned brown. OR Inject ¾ cc of white mineral oil containing 0.2 percent pyrethrins into (Continued on Page 2, Sec. E)



Ramie Products, Inc.

Belle Glade, Florida



Compliments Of

Compliments Of A Friend

Belle Glade Farmers Cooperative

STATION EXPERTS

(Continued from Page 1, Sec. E) the tips of each ear with a force after the silks have wilted but before they turn brown.

Experiments with atomized oil sprays and oil emulsions have given control far superior to dusts, but further work is necessary before recommendations can be made.

Wireworms: If corn must be planted where wireworms are present, apply 4 pounds per acre of actual technically pure chlordane mixed in the fertilizer and placed in bands.

Seed treatment: 6 ounces Spergon or 2 ounces Arasan to 100 pounds of seed.

Chemical Weed Control: The corn plant is somewhat sensitive to the effects of 2,4-D, and the following points should be carefully noted: (1) Either pre-emergence treatment of the soil or a post-emergence spraying of the weeds growing among the corn plants may be used; (2) Until more is known of the response of corn to 2,4-D, the rate of 2,4-D spray application should not exceed 0.5 to 0.75 pounds of 2,4-D acid per acre, and the spray should not be applied into the bud. This precaution should be observed in order to avoid any damage to the plant; (3) Corn appears to be somewhat more sensitive to the effects of the esters than to the amine salts. This may be compensated for to some extent by the fact that it generally takes a lesser quantity of the esters than of the salts of 2,4-D to produce the same herbicidal effects; (4) The 2,4-D spray treatment usually should not be applied until the corn is 5-6 inches in height.

2,4-D has been successfully on Big Joe field corn and Iowa at this station. Work at other stations indicate that there are considerable differences between sweet corn varieties and hybrids in their susceptibility to damage. Therefore, use 2,4-D on other varieties or hybrids with caution only after determining susceptibility of the hybrid to damage.

Many vegetables are extremely susceptible to 2,4-D injury, avoid drift onto nearby fields and clean sprayer completely before using for other purposes.

Harvesting: The future of the sweet corn industry in the Everglades area will depend greatly upon the quality of the corn which the consumers receive. Repeat sales and contin-

ued demand will depend to a great extent upon consistently getting corn of the highest possible quality to the consumer. Corn should be harvested in the proper "milk" stage as sugar content decreases and starch increases rapidly as the corn passes from this stage to the "dough" stage.

Importance of proper handling after harvesting can not be over emphasized. At 78 degrees F., approximately one-half of the total sugars are lost in the first 24 hours after harvest; after 48 hours, 59 percent of the total sugar content is gone; and after 72 hours, only one-third of the total sugar content remains. Rapidity of this loss can be reduced by immediately precooling after picking to 32 degrees and holding at that temperature. (The freezing point of sweet corn in the milk stage is approximately 29 degrees F.) By harvesting early in the morning, when the temperature of the corn is lowest, the field heat can be most easily and rapidly removed. Rapid movement from the field to the consumer is essential, for even with adequate precooling and refrigeration corn will retain good eating quality for only about seven days.

BROCCOLI (Green Sprouting)
Soil Requirements: Peat, pH 5.4 to 5.9; Muck, pH 5.5 to 6.5; Sand, pH 5.5 to 6.5.

Fertilization: Peat, 750 lbs. per acre of 0-8-24 containing 0.5, 1.5, 0.7, 0.4 percent respectively of CuO, MnO, ZnO, and B2O3.

Muck, 750 lbs. per acre of 0-12-16 containing 1.5, 0.7, and 0.4 percent respectively of MnO, ZnO, and B2O3.
Changes in analysis, amounts, and percentages given for both peat and muck should be made in accordance with residual fertility and previous treatments of the soil and minor elements of the soil.

With heavy applications of fertilizer, approximately two-thirds should be broadcast and barrowed in with the remainder being placed in bands 2 to 2 1/2 inches to each side of the row and approximately 3 inches deep at planting time. With light applications, the most efficient method of application is in side bands at planting time.

Sand, 2000 pounds per acre of 5-7-3 or 4-8-4 containing 0.5, 0.4, 0.2, 0.015, 0.3, 2.0 percent respectively of CuO, MnO, ZnO, B2O3, Fe2O3 and MgO. Apply in drill just prior to transplanting. Side dress with 150 pounds of nitrate of soda soon after trans-

planting and again as buds begin to form.

To correct manganese and zinc deficiencies developing in plants growing where soil pH is high, use 2 pounds manganese sulfate and 1 pound zinc sulfate with 2 to 3 ounces spreader and stickler per 100 gallons spray.

Varieties: Freezers, an excellent variety for quick freezing. Many individual heads with sprouts formed but not concentrated into a large central head.

Extra Early Green Sprouting and DeCico: For fresh market. Planting: Use seedless or direct seed. Approximately 4 weeks required to produce plants for transplanting. Space plants 24 to 30 inches in 36 to 42 inch rows.

Planting dates: September 15 to January 1.

Disease Control on the Seedbed: Damping off, losses can be reduced by rotation of seedbeds, use of well-drained soil, seed treatment with 6 ounces Spergon or 4 ounces Arasan per 100 pounds seed, and cultivation after heavy rains to promote aeration of the soil.

Downy Mildew and Alternaria Leaf Spot: Spray 2 to 3 times weekly with wettable Spergon (4 pounds per 100 gallons plus 2 to 3 ounces of spreader and stickler) or use 12 percent Spergon dust.

Disease Control in The Field: Black Rot, use western or European grown seed or soak seed in water held exactly at 122 degrees F. for 18 minutes, dip in cold water, dry and dust.

Downy Mildew, 4 pounds wettable Spergon per 100 gallons water or 12 percent dust.

Alternaria Leaf Spot, 2 lbs. Zealate to 100 gallons water or 4.2 percent dust in tale or pyrex; 2 pounds Karbam (white) to 100 gallons water or 4.2 percent dust in tale or pyrex; 2 pounds Karbam (white) to 100 gallons water or 4.2 percent dust in tale or pyrex; 2 pounds Karbam (white) to 100 gallons water or 4.2 percent dust in tale or pyrex; 2 pounds Karbam (white) to 100 gallons water or 4.2 percent dust in tale or pyrex.

In case alternaria occurs simultaneously with downy mildew, use Spergon because it is more effective for downy mildew than the other fungicides.

With all fungicide applications, use 2 to 3 ounces spreader and stickler per 100 gallons spray.
Insect Control: (A) For those equipped to spray:
Cutworms, if known to be present before planting seed, treat with 20 pounds per acre of poisoned bait (5 percent toxaphene-wheat bran) before seed

germination. After germination, look for early signs of cutworms, and if found, spray at once with 4 pounds 25 percent toxaphene or equivalent per 100 gallons of water to one acre; or bait with toxaphene bait.

Mole Crickets, (a) Seedbed: 1/2 pint 50 percent chlordane emulsion or its equivalent per 100 gallons water applied to 1000 sq. feet with sprinkling cans; or—mix chlordane with fertilizer and apply to seedbeds to supply 3 to 5 pounds technical chlordane per acre.

(b) Field: 2 pounds 50 percent wettable chlordane per 100 gallons water applied to one acre when soil is moist and warm; or—broadcast 2 percent chlordane-wheat bran bait at 50 pounds per acre when soil is moist and warm.

General: (a) Apply 1 quart 25 percent DDT emulsion or equivalent per 100 gallons water every 10 days to 2 weeks until 30 days before harvest. This program will control most of the major insects. Wettable DDT will not control aphids.

(b) If aphids or leafminers develop: apply 1 pound of 15 percent parathion per 100 gallons water to one acre, not later than 30 days before harvest. TEPP (1/2 pint 40 percent or equivalent per 100 gallons water) may be used up to 2 weeks before harvest. Note precautions below.

(B) For those equipped to dust:

Cutworms: See above. Sub-stitute 25 pounds of 10 percent toxaphene dust for spray.

Mole Crickets: (a) Seedbed: 5 percent chlordane dust applied at 100 pounds per acre when soil is moist and warm; or—mix chlordane with fertilizer as indicated above.

(b) Field: 5 percent chlordane dust applied at 30 pounds per acre when soil is moist and warm; or—broadcast 50 pounds of poisoned bait (2 percent chlordane-wheat bran) per acre.

General: (a) Apply 25 pounds 3 percent DDT dust per acre every 10 days to 2 weeks until 3 days before harvest. This will control all major insects except leafminers and aphids.

(b) If aphids or leafminers develop: Apply 20 to 25 pounds of 1 percent parathion dust per acre. Do not use parathion later than 30 days before harvest.

TEPP (1 percent dust) may be used up to 2 weeks before harvest at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre.

(C) With both spray and dust (Continued on Page 4, Sec. E)

BRICK

CEMENT

CONCRETE BLOCKS

CONCRETE JOISTS

CONCRETE STEPS

CONCRETE TILE

FIREPLACE MATERIAL

FLOORTX

FLOOR TILE

GLASS

LATH

MESH

LIME

PAINT

PLASTER

PUTTY

ROCK AND GRAVEL

ROOFING

STEEL-REINFORCING

STEEL-STRUCTURAL

STEPS

TILE DRAIN

WINDOWS

ZONOLITE

A. Duda & Sons

GROWERS & SHIPPERS

of

Fancy Celery, Sweet Corn and Escarole

The Kilgore Seed Company

A FLORIDA INSTITUTION WITH 40 YEARS EXPERIENCE SPECIALIZING IN SEEDS, INSECTICIDES AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES FOR THE EVERGLADES.

Two Kilgore stores to serve Everglades growers located at Belle Glade and at Pahokee.

We specialize in Farm Supplies for the Everglades with a complete line of seeds, insecticides, fungicides, sprays, dusts, spraying and dusting equipment and general agricultural supplies for Everglades growers.

New -1949 "Fall Planting Guide for Florida" now available. Call at one of our Everglades stores for your free copy.

Remember, you are always welcome at Kilgore's Everglades stores in Belle Glade and Pahokee. Our experienced managers at these stores will be glad to help you solve your problems.

High quality with prompt and efficient service at reasonable prices are foundation stones on which this pioneer Everglades service institution has been built.

For Better Crops in the Everglades
Plant

**KILGORE'S
BRED-RITE
SEEDS**
TRADE MARK

STATION EXPERTS

(Continued from Page 2, Sec. E) equipment. Make a thorough treatment 30 days before first harvest in order to protect the crop through the harvest period and thereby eliminate the dangers of excessive poisonous residues at harvest time.

If necessary to treat for cabbage looper, cabbage plutella, or aphids later than 30 days before harvest, use a combination of rotenone and pyrethrum in a spray or dust. TEPP may be used for aphids and leafminers up to 2 weeks before harvest.

Precautions: Parathion and TEPP must be handled with care to prevent poisoning through contact, breathing or swallowing. Follow the precautions on the containers very carefully. DDT and toxaphene are also poisons and should not be used carelessly.

Harvesting: In 1948-49 variety trials at this Station, first cuttings of Extra Early Green Sprouting and Dixie Green ties, transplanted November 14, 1948, were made 56 days after transplanting. Freezer variety was 1 week later.

Cut shortly before buds begin to open and while heads remain compact. If any yellow petals show, heads have little market value. Total length of head with stem and side shoots cut is approximately 6 inches for freezing and a little longer for the fresh market.

After the central head is removed, side branches develop more rapidly, soon attain usable size, and produce a continuous crop for several weeks. Cuttings should be made every other day. Most of the leaves are trimmed off the shoots cut for market before they are tied in 1 pound bunches.

Broccoli is one of the most perishable vegetables. Immediate cooling and packaging are desirable if quality is to be maintained. If not properly precooled and iced until reaching the consumer, buds and leaves soon turn yellow. Use of liberal quantities of crushed ice is highly recommended.

Yields: Yields in the variety trial mentioned above were approximately 1 pound per plant for each of the three varieties listed. Spacing was 30 inches in 36-inch rows.

PEPPER

Soils: Fertile, well drained sandy soils with an adequate supply of moisture. Well drained muck soils that have been aged by successive cropping.

Selection of Seed Bed: Seed beds should be located on a fer-

tile, well drained soil, free from nematodes, where peppers have not been grown before. A fertile loamy new soil is ideal. A bed 100 feet long and 6 feet wide will provide sufficient space for planting one pound of seed, which is sufficient to plant four acres.

Treating and preparing seed beds: The seed bed should be treated with Dowfume W-40 D or Dowfume N at the rate of 2.9 cc per square foot or approximately 1/10 fluid ounce per square foot or about 20 gallons per acre in 15 inch spacings. This material should be applied 14 days prior to planting or longer if the weather has been cold or wet; stir the soil a day or more prior to planting. For the application of these materials the area should be trash free, well prepared, with moisture adequate for planting. After application, the soil surface should be sealed by wetting or compacted by dragging.

Fertilizing the seed bed: 3 pounds of plant bed fertilizer per 100 square feet should be applied broadcast and thoroughly mixed with the upper two inches of soil a week or two before planting time.

Seed Treatment: Apply zinc oxide or semesan at the rate of 1/2 teaspoonful to one pound of seed as recommended by the manufacturer.

Time of Planting: Seed should be sown in rows (to aid in weeding and thinning) about 7 to 10 weeks before transplanting time.

Soil Reaction: On sandy soils the soil reaction should be between pH 6.0-7.0 and on muck soils between pH 5.5-6.5.

Planting Distances: On muck set plants in rows 24 to 36 inches apart and space them 18 to 24 inches within the row. On sand set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart on beds 60 to 72 inches wide—space the plants 14 to 16 inches within the rows in rows 36 inches apart space plants 15 to 18 inches.

Fertilizer: On sand 3000 lbs. per acre of 4-8-3 containing 0.3, 0.4, 0.2, 0.15, 0.3 and 2.0 percent respectively of CuO, MnO, ZnO, B2O3, Fe2O3, and MgO. Apply 1000 pounds broadcast or in rows 10 to 14 days before transplanting. Side dress with two applications of 4-8-3, 500 pounds each application 6 and 12 weeks after transplanting.

During wet seasons two applications of sodium nitrate at 150 pounds per acre is suggested. (This is a suggested practice since fertility practices have not been completely worked out for

pepper in this area). On muck apply 1000 pounds of 8-10-10 containing 0.5, 1.0, 0.6 and 0.3 percent respectively of CuO, MnO, ZnO, and B2O3.

The following starter solution may be used at time of transplanting: 20 ounces sodium nitrate, 20 ounces triple superphosphate, 20 ounces potassium chloride and 20 ounces of manganese sulphate in 50 gallons of water. Use 1 pint of the solution per plant.

Varieties: Florida Giant, World Bester N. J. No. 13, World Bester blight resistant, California Wonder and Calwonder.

Diseases: Do not plant on land where pepper was grown the preceding year.

Frogeye Spot: Two pounds zeolite in 100 gallons of water. In plant beds begin when plants are 2 to 3 inches high and repeat weekly; in fields after repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. Plants have become established.

Bacterial Spot: Copper oxychloride, diluted to metallic copper content equivalent to that of 6-6-100 Bordeaux.

Insects: Aphids: one quart of 25 percent DDT emulsion or equivalent per 100 gallons of water. Apply when aphids are discovered and at weekly intervals or as needed.

Fall Armyworms: one quart of 25 percent DDT emulsion per 100 gallons.

Pepper Weevil: three percent DDT dust, 30-35 pounds per acre; 30 percent cryolite dust, 30 to 35 pounds per acre.

Thrips: 5 percent DDT dust, 30-35 pounds per acre when thrips appear 1 to 3 applications at 7 day intervals. Apply last treatment just before blooming.

Mole Crickets: Seedbeds: one-half pound of 50 percent wettable chlordane per 100 gallons water. Apply to beds and alleys with sprinkling can at the rate of 100 gallons per 1000 square feet. Plant 2 to 3 days after treating.

Fields: 4 to 6 pounds 50 percent wettable chlordane per 100 gallons water applied to one acre with powder sprayer before planting, or 4 pounds 50 percent chlordane per 100 pounds wheat bran. Moisture and broadcast late afternoon 25 to 50 lbs. per acre. Do not bait when cold or dry.

Cutworms: 3 percent Paris green-wheat bran bait broadcast at 20 pounds per acre (don't get on foliage as will burn). Toxaphene in spray, dust and poisoned baits has given good control of cutworms also. One pound active ingredient per ac-

re in spray; 2 pounds per acre in dust; 3 to 5 percent in wheat bran bait.

Wireworms: Do not plant in heavily infested soil. For light infestation mix chlordane with fertilizer and apply 3 to 5 lbs. active ingredient per acre banded beneath the seed.

Stinkbugs and Pumpkinbugs: Feed by sucking juices from peppers and leaves. On peppers this feeding leaves a cloudy spot resulting in breakdown. Spray with 25 percent wettable Lindane one pound to 100 gallons water per acre, or dust with 5 percent Chlordane dust, 30 to 35 pounds per acre.

Insecticide Schedule. Treat seedbeds with chlordane for wireworms and mole crickets before planting seed when weather is warm and soil is moist. Spray everyone to two weeks with one quart DDT emulsion per 100 gallons water for aphids, worms and thrips.

EGGPLANT

Soils: Fertile, well drained sandy soils with an adequate supply of moisture.

Selection of seedbed: The seed bed should be treated for nematodes with soil fumigant (DD Dowfume N, or Dowfume W-40) at the rate of 2.9 cc or approximately 1/10 fluid ounce per square foot, or about 20 gallons per acre in 15 inch spacings or follow manufacturers' recommendations. This material should be applied 14 days prior to planting or longer if the weather has been cold or wet; stir the soil a day or more prior to planting. For the application of these materials the area should be trash-free, well prepared, with moisture adequate for planting. After application the soil surface should be sealed by wetting or compacted by dragging.

Fertilizing the seed bed: 3 pounds of plant bed fertilizer (4-8-8 with minor elements: 0.3 percent copper oxide, 0.4 percent manganese oxide, 0.2 percent zinc oxide, 0.12 percent borax, 0.3 percent iron oxide and 2.0 percent magnesium oxide) per 100 square feet should be applied broadcast and thoroughly mixed with the upper two inches of soil a week or two before planting time.

Seed Treatment: Apply Zinc oxide or Semesan at the rate of 1/2 teaspoonful for 1 pound of seed or as recommended, by manufacturer.

Time of planting: Seed should be sown in rows (to aid in weeding and thinning) 7 to 10 weeks before transplanting time.

(Continued on Page 1, Sec. F)

Stop At The Sign Of Extra Service



Phone 2787



STANDARD OIL COMPANY

INCORPORATED IN KENTUCKY

Ivan Van Horn
Distributor

Jacob Graber & Sons

Belle Glade, Florida

Packers and Farmers

Station Experts Compile Information On Glades Grown Vegetable Crops

(Continued from Page 4, Sec. E)
Planting distances: Normally plants are set 2 to 3 feet apart in rows 3 to 4 feet wide. On the sandy soils plants set 3 feet apart within the row is recommended.

Fertilizer: On sand 2000 lbs. of 4-8-8 with minor elements applied in the row or broadcast 7 to 10 days prior to transplanting; two applications of 500 pounds each six and twelve weeks after transplanting. Side-dress with one or two applications of nitrate of soda (100 lbs. per application). During very wet seasons additional fertilizer may be necessary.

Varieties: Ft. Myers Market, Florida High Bush, Black Beauty and Florida Market are resistant to eggplant blight or "Tip-over" disease.

Insects: Thrips: 5 percent DDT dust or 2 pounds 50 percent wettable DDT or one quart 25 percent DDT emulsion per 100 gallons water.

Aphids: 4 pounds 6 percent Gamma Isomer Benzene hexachloride wettable or 1 pound 25 percent Gamma Isomer Lindane per 100 gallons water or 1.5 percent Benzene hexachloride or Lindane dust. One quart DDT emulsion per 100 gallons water fairly good aphicide.

Outworn: Treat at once with 10 percent Toxaphene dust or 1 pound active ingredient per 100 gallons spray, or 3-5 percent Toxaphene in wheat bran bait, or a 3 percent Paris Green wheat bran bait.

Flea Beetles: 3 percent DDT dust or 2 pounds 50 percent wettable DDT or 1 quart 25 percent DDT emulsion per 100 gallons water.

Red Spider: Half pint 40 percent or equivalent TEPP per 100 gallons water when spiders appear. Note Caution.

Caution: Special precautions must be taken not to spill Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate on any part of the body nor to breathe the spray mist. Very poisonous.

Stink Bugs: 5 percent Chlor-dane or 10 percent Toxaphene dust or spray with 1 pound active ingredient of either material

per 100 gallons water.

IRISH POTATOES

Soils: On peat soils the optimum soil reaction for potatoes is pH 5.4 to 5.9. On sand the pH should be from 5.0 to 5.5. If soils are known to be infested with the common scab organism the soil reaction should not be above pH 5.5 as the disease is more severe in less acid soils.

Varieties: Triumph and Pontiac are the two leading red varieties in South Florida. Kennebec, a new blight resistant white potato should be of interest to the potato growers of the Everglades area.

Seed: Sixty to seventy-five pecks (900-1100 pounds) per acre. Cut seed in large pieces at least 1 to 1½ ounces each. Seed pieces must contain at least one eye. Plan only certified seed to eliminate seed borne diseases.

Seed treatment for breaking dormancy: (1) The ethylene chlorohydrin dip treatment for hastening sprouting of dormant potatoes increases the stand and yield of most stocks. The immature seed stocks (those stored less than six or eight weeks) should be treated with 1:30 ethylene chlorohydrin solution to hasten sprouting. If more mature stocks are to be planted, a 1:50 or 1:120 solution should be used. Most stocks show some response to treatment by earlier sprouting but older stocks (those stored 10 weeks or longer) will not yield more tubers if treated.

Dip Method: Ethylene chlorohydrin (2) (40 percent commercial) is used at concentrations on stage of dormancy. The potatoes should be cut into seed pieces of about 1 to 1½ ounces each, dipped into the chlorohydrin solution, and stored in a closed room for 24 hours (see 3 below). **PRECAUTION:** Ethylene chlorohydrin should be handled with caution. It should not be allowed to come in contact with the skin, and clothing on which the chemical has spilled should be removed at once. The room in which the vapors are

confined should be aired thoroughly before anyone enters to remove the tubers. Some of the dangers from over-treatment of tubers may be avoided in the following ways:

1. Use a concentration of the treating solution which is adapted to the stock.

2. Do not apply the treatment to seed pieces which have been cut for a period of over 24 hours; however, if seed pieces are allowed to stand approximately 24 hours before treating some of the danger of over-treating may be eliminated.

3. Shorten the treatment period to 16 hours and take advantage of lower temperatures at night.

4. Cool storage at 65 degrees to 75 degrees F., during treatment is helpful. (Temperatures above 90 degrees F. have been found to be harmful).

5. If seed pieces have initiated sprout growth the dormancy treatment is not necessary. (Seed stocks planted in the Everglades in the fall will probably respond favorably to seed treatment, as most of them will not have completed the required rest period (60 to 90 days) from harvest to planting—during the rest period the seed will not germinate unless treated).

(2) Anhydrous (100 percent) chlorohydrin can be purchased and may be used if proper adjustments in the concentration are made. Example: If using 100 percent anhydrous chlorohydrin, use 1 part water to 75 parts chlorohydrin which is

equal to a 1:30 (40 percent commercial).

(1) Ammonium thiocyanate is also used at a concentration of three pounds in 50 gallons of water for breaking dormancy.

Seed treatment for Disease Control: Hot Formaldehyde treatment—A solution made by mixing commercial 40 percent formaldehyde in water at the rate of two pounds (1 quart) to 30 gallons of water is heated to 128 degrees F., and kept between 124 degrees to 128 degrees F., while the potatoes are being treated. The potatoes are immersed for four minutes, then removed and spread out to dry. This solution does not deteriorate very rapidly and can be used in metal containers, however, it requires considerable skill to avoid injuring the potatoes. Caution: Formaldehyde is irritating and should be handled with great caution and disposed of carefully after use.

Note: Seed treatment for disease control is not advised unless seed is known to be infested with fungi that cause common scab and rhizoctonia canker—instead—plant only certified seed to eliminate seed borne diseases.

Time of planting: Fall planting in Everglades, Sept. 15 to Oct. 5; Spring planting in the Everglades, Jan. 15, to Feb. 10.

Early spring plantings subject to possible frost damage, but more likely to hit a stronger market.

Planting distances: Rows 3 (Continued on Page 2, Sec. F)

Utility Helps In Glades' Growth By Extending Lines

"Growing With The Glades . . . Helping The Glades Grow" might well describe Florida Power & Light Company's success in building rural electrification lines in the Glades district.

While making electricity one of the biggest BARGAINS one can buy and while making it PLentiful, and DEPENDABLE, too, the utility company, since 1935, has extended its rural lines in this area by the amazing figure of 624 percent! Here are the figures which show how the power company has built lines to extend the benefits of electric service to farms, rural homes and rural industries:

Year	Total Miles of Rural Lines In the Glades District
1935	21.30 miles
1940	38.22 miles
1945	80.46 miles
1946	124.83 miles
1949	132.87 miles

The above figures show that, since 1935, Florida Power & Light Company has built more than 100 miles of rural lines here. These figures are exclusively "rural"; they do not include electric lines within city limits.



E. A. McCabe & Company

Distributors

FLORIDA VEGETABLES

Belle Glade, Florida

Telephone 2006

L. D. 2730



Michael Kodish & Co.

Commission Merchants

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

350 Washington Street

New York

M. G. R. Company, Inc.

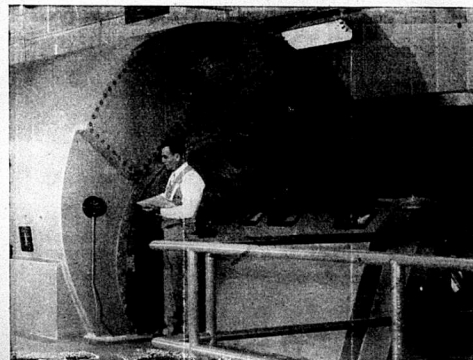
Commission Merchants

FRUITS and PRODUCE

Washington Cor. Reade Streets

C. C. Gerow, Vice-Pres.

New York



THE MOST POWERFUL SINGLE GENERATOR in Florida Power & Light Company's system, this 50,000-kilowatt unit at the Riviera Plant, looms large compared with the main run-in gauges. Part of the electricity used in the Glades area is supplied by the Riviera plant, one of the newest and most modern in the state. Power is fed into the Glades by transmission lines from the north and south, giving it double power-protection.

STATION EXPERTS
(Continued from Page 1, Sec. F)
feet apart, hills spaced 12 inches in row. Cover seed pieces to a depth of 3 or 4 inches.

Fertilizer: On peat soils 750 to 1000 pounds per acre of an 0-8-24 mixture containing 1.0, 1.5, 0.8, and 0.3 percent respectively of CuO, MnO, ZnO, and B₂O₃. This is equivalent to approximately 25 pounds copper sulfate, 33 pounds zinc sulfate and 10 pounds borax per acre. Two hundred to 300 pounds of sulphur should be included in each ton of fertilizer, particularly if the soil pH is slightly high. Nutritional sprays consisting of two pounds manganese sulfate and one pound zinc sulfate in 100 gallons are strongly recommended. These materials may be included in the fungicide sprays. On sandy soils a 2000 pound per acre application of 5-7-5 containing 0.3, 0.4, 0.2, 0.15, and 2.0 percent respectively of CuO, MnO, ZnO, B₂O₃ and MgO is recommended and, if excessive rains have drenched out the nitrogen, side dress with 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda.

Disease Control: For control of late blight and early blight use two quarts of Dithane D-14

plus one pound of zinc sulphate in each 100 gallons of water, or use two pounds of Parzate in 100 gallons. Begin spraying when all plants have emerged and continue at 4 to 7 day intervals. Complete coverage on both sides of leaves is important. Apply 125-150 gallons per acre at pressure of 300 pounds with at least 3 nozzles per row. On large plants 4-5 nozzles necessary if late blight is prevalent.

Insect Control: DDT emulsion applied in a regular schedule at intervals of 10 days to two weeks will control most potato insect pests except leaf miners and stink bugs. (Wettable DDT not effective against aphids.)

Aphids, Armyworms and cutworms: One quart of 25 percent DDT emulsion or equivalent per 100 gallons.

Colorado potato beetle: Three percent DDT dust, 30-40 lbs. per acre, or one pound 50 percent wettable DDT per 100 gallons, or one quart 25 percent DDT emulsion per 100 gallons.

This insect not important in South Florida yet!

Southern Green Stink Bug: Five percent chlordane dust 30 to 35 pounds per acre.

Serpentine leaf miner: Spray with chlordane—one pound act-

ive ingredient per 100 gallons water.

Wireworms: Three pounds actual chlordane per acre mixed with fertilizer and banded below seed just prior to or at planting time.

Harvesting: Freshly dug potatoes are left in bags in the field. On hot days exposed potatoes will be damaged sometimes even when clouds obscure the sun.

Gladiolus Growing

Big Business

In Florida

Florida produces a \$9,500,000 gladiolus crop annually, according to the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

This week's business review of the State Chamber's research and industrial division lists Florida again in number one position in the production of winter gladiolus in 1948. Total production in all other states was valued at about five times the Florida crop.

Florida gladiolus growers have an investment in land, buildings, equipment and bulbs approximating \$10 million.

From the 6,000 acres harvested last year, millions of flowers were cut and sold out of the State. Each hamper bears the words "Florida Gladiolus," thereby advertising the State throughout the country.

Florida's total commercial production of all types of flowers, ferns, bulbs and ornamentals grossed \$16,309,000 in 1948, ranking the State ninth in the nation in this respect and first in the South.

So This is HOUSEKEEPING

The time has come for trotting the laid truth out into the light of day; husbands are a strange race of people. For instance, my favorite spouse had a firm conviction that modern foods prepared in labor-saving ways just didn't taste as good as those in Mother's day. Finally I decided something had to be done.

"This," I announced, "is a sporting proposition. If I prove that a new idea brings equal results, saves a lot of time, and is more economical will you forever after allow me to run my own kitchen?" "Proposition accepted," says he, "with my blessings."

The next morning one Mr. Stuart quaffed his orange juice with a satisfied "Abba!" Then and there I knew my kitchen was safe. Glee-fully I reported that he had consumed my tea food . . . frozen-concentrated orange juice! I pointed out item one: the flavor is comparable to freshly-squeezed juice with 12% vitamin content left intact. Item two: Minute Maid concentrate has been accepted by the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association and is recommended for infant feeding. Item three: economy is assured since a six-ounce can of concentrate contains the juice of about a dozen average oranges. Item four:

"Whew," he cut in, "How do you work this frozen marvel?"

I answered that one by describing an experiment recently made in New York. Testers went through the old routine of hand-squeezing fresh oranges to each produce a pint and a half of juice. Time consumed six and a quarter minutes. Next, equal quantities of frozen concentrated juice were prepared. Each person took one can from the refrigerator, opened the can, poured the contents into a pitcher, added water, discarded the can and mixed the juice by stirring briskly. Average time, one minute. For a family that drinks orange juice four mornings a week, the time saved in a year would total 19 hours!

I had more arguments stacked up but I didn't need to go on. Suffice it to say that the One and Only even conceded that Mother would have given her favorite leopold for some of today's new ideas!

Vandegrift-Williams Farms

Vegetable Growers And Brokers

Phones: 3531-3541-3581

Pahokee—Florida

L. D. 2679
Local Phones 2086—2087
Belle Glade, Florida

Western Union
Belle Glade
Florida

South Bay Growers, Inc.

Growers — Packers

Shippers Of Fruits & Vegetables

South Bay, Florida

D. Harry Smith, General Manager

Five Acres And Some Chickens Produce Comfortable Living For Mother, Father And Bobby

Initiative, know-how and hard work are paying off with chickens on a five-acre tract for the Coopers at Okeelanta. Back in 1914, when Dr. Will was preaching the virtues of Okeelanta and the great muck area around Lake Okeechobee, he sold Mr. E. J. Cooper a farm from Illinois a tract of farm lands and some lots in the Townsite of Okeelanta. His son, Clarence, came down in '26 and by a "special deal" bought four lots 25x100 from the Doctor at an average of \$400 apiece. Later, when Federal Highway 27 came thru 40 feet was taken from the front of these lots for right-of-way. In recent years Mr. Cooper bought additional lots for \$50 to \$75 each—just 25x100 there—to make up his present plot of five acres.

By the time the '28 storm came along Clarence Cooper had 1700 laying hens on his lots at Okeelanta, but gave up following this holocaust and went back north.

In '44 his doctor told him to return to Okeelanta on account of a bad heart. He attempted to do some light farming and brought his wife 104 day-old chicks. Not having a chicken house, he solved this by taking an old counter from the discarded store his father had run, and rigged a home for the wife's chicks. When the fryers were ready for market only one had been lost and the sale of the 103 made the chicken business look pretty good in the face of a failure in the farming. So, by borrowing \$150 from the FSA, he ended up with one 10x12 chicken house, which he built himself, and rented from Lawrence Will the old office 10x20, which Lawrence and the wife had built in 1912 along the banks of the Bolles Canal.

He put 400 chicks in the Wills Building, 500 in the new chicken house and 100 in the old converted counter.

With this start, Mr. Cooper, sent to Florida to rest and nurse an ailing heart, has, with the aid of his very industrious wife built his chicken business

up to a point where he is selling 28,000 fryers annually. This despite a loss in 1947 from flood waters of 8500 chickens of all ages, and the loss of \$150 in '48. These lost in '48 were ready for market, the last batch being just two weeks away from selling.

Mr. Cooper's losses in '47 and '48 furnish a most enlightening lesson in water control in the muck lands. No endeavor should be under taken on muck lands without proper water control. The same principal was involved with Mr. Cooper's dikes as was the dike around Lake Okeechobee in '28—in stability of muck dikes. Though he had a dike of sufficient height and breadth, it was of muck and when a four feet of water piled up outside of his chicken yard, the muck dike simply was pushed in by the pressure of the outside water.

After two occurrences like this, Mr. Cooper had a dragline rebuild his dike with a generous amount of limestone rock topping it.

With these difficulties, together with a lack of capital, to build up a business within five years that grosses \$30,000 annually, tells a story and offers an example to other small farmers.

The Coopers are not selfish nor secretive about their methods; they are definite and with reasons. They believe that if others get into the business on a similar scale it will be beneficial to all. The purchase of feed, equipment and supplies will be more advantageous.

Fear of flooding the market does not worry him, for the wholesaler who takes his uses three 4400-truck loads of fryers per week, and he points out the many trailer loads always seen Miami bound from Georgia and Tennessee.

Mrs. Cooper states that unequivocally sanitation is the most important element in successfully producing chickens in the muck lands.

We have only one disease, which is curable though dead-

ly, and flies and insects are a chief of the pest with DDT readily available.

The Coopers use New Hampshire Reds, a fowl with small bones and a generous supply of meat.

A complete ration—a mash—is the only feed used, and it emphasizes meat production rather than bone. No green feed is used at all.

No shade is provided in the yards; only in the houses, where the droppings fall thru a wire mesh so that they may be easily removed.

The only disease experienced by the Coopers is coccidiosis, which is deadly within 24 hours, but is easily cured with a sulpho drug at one quarter cent per fowl. This disease appears usually when the chicks are about four to six weeks old and close watch is kept to determine when a house is infected. A course of treatment covering ten days is administered, leaving the chicks in that particular house immune. If it is not detected and immediate steps taken, it is most likely that a house of several hundred chicks will be lost in short order.

Flies and mosquitoes are not extinct in the Glades, but modern methods at a nominal cost prevent them from being a danger or a pest in the chicken business.

Each three month period, when fryers are sold, the houses are hosed down inside, cleaned and sprayed with DDT; the ground around the houses is plowed with a walking tractor; a plane is hired to dust the entire area at a cost of \$17; results: no flies and no mosquitoes. Occasional sprayings are given

to the inside of the houses.

Just at present there is a field of cabbage close by that were left, or parts left after cutting, which is a haven for flies, and these are drifting over to the chicken yards. Mr. Cooper is contemplating having the cabbage field dusted for his own protection.

In the winter time about 700 chicks are put into one house, and this number is reduced to about 400 for the summer months. There are two reasons for this, first is that generally the prices are better in winter and with the cool weather the chicks fare alright with 700.

Since the floods of '48 when he started back with all houses full of day-old chicks, sales have all come within a few days' time at the end of 11 to 12 weeks. The last sale was made of 1500 fryers exactly 11 weeks old to the day, averaging 3.28 lbs each and they brought 29.5 cents as that was the wholesale market price at that time.

The Coopers would rather have the maturing of the fryers come along each week to take advantage of the average market, as demonstrated by the last sale at 29.5 cents. The price this season has averaged from 25 cents to 41 cents and the average price per fowl has been \$1.11, wholesale.

The Coopers sell quite a few broilers to local persons, neighbors but do not cater that this type of business, even though he to 15 cents more per fowl is received, because of the time taken up in catching, tying and collecting.

Mrs. Cooper recalls one day this season when there were (Continued on Page 4, Sec. F)

Huge Jump In Electric Users

Someone has aptly said that "one measure of a community's growth is the increase in the number of people who enjoy the benefits of electricity."

With this as a gauge, it appears that the Glades district has grown swiftly for, since 1929, Florida Power & Light Company has built lines and extended electric service to an additional 3211 customers!

That's an increase of 1115 percent!

Here are the official figures showing how Florida Power & Light Company has enlarged its facilities here to make electricity available to an increasing number of people:

Month & Year	Glades District Total Customers
June 1929	288
June 1933	502
June 1938	1203
June 1943	1864
June 1948	3366
June 1949	3499

S. M. Jones & Company

Distributors

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

NEW BERN, NORTH CAROLINA

and

CANAL POINT, FLORIDA

Telephone 2521

Agricultural Insecticide Company Inc.

Complete Line Of Insecticides, Fungicides and Fertilizers

DISTRIBUTOR OF
FERRY-MORSE SEED
FOR CRITICAL GROWERS

Phone 2081

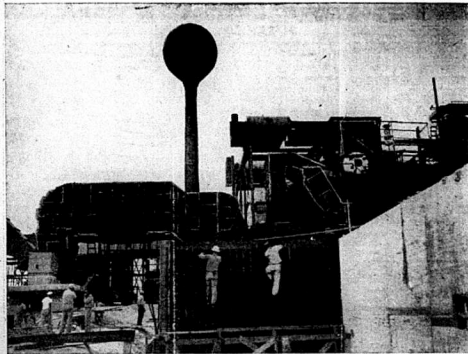
Belle Glade, Florida

Herring & Hudspeht

Ice Distributors

Belle Glade, Pahokee, and Clewiston

RETAIL DELIVERY IN THE GLADES



PART OF THE \$22,447,000 which Florida Power & Light Company will spend in 1949 will be used to complete its newest plant at Cutler, part of the steam generation system of which is shown above. Globe on pedestal in background is modernistic water tank. Two generators, capable of producing 28,000 kilowatts, have been placed in operation at Cutler, and a 44,000-kilowatt unit will go on test operation the latter part of the year. A 66,000-volt transmission line system connects this plant with the Glades area.

CHICKENS

(Continued from Page 3, Sec. F) several hundred negro pickers in a field close by. One wandered over and asked about buying a chicken. To discourage this, she said "alright I guess so for \$1.50." A bit later the stream began and before nightfall she, her husband and Bobbie had caught, tied and collected for about 400 chickens at a buck and a half each. "However," she said, "we were behind just that much time in our daily chores and it was away in the night before we had finished." "Mr. Cooper had to give his heart a rest and Bobbie and I were caught flat."

There are four individuals on this chicken farm: Mr. and Mrs. Bobbie the ten year-old boy who has his special duties each afternoon, and Trislie the seven year-old dog. Trislie is the watchman: she can raise more noise when anyone comes around than is pleasant. The only time any outside help is hired is when several thousand chickens are to be shipped. Then two men are hired for the day. After crating the chickens and loading them, the two men clean the houses, hose them down and do other odd jobs. The assignments are such

that after-school work takes care of his weekly chores, leaving Saturday for his own amusement.

The Cooper home, which is converted and added to from a one room shack is neat, comfortable and furnished with taste. The kitchen is completely electrical.

The Red Cross, which came to the Cooper's assistance after the '48 flood, and the FSA representative, collaborating on the economical justification of a grant and a loan estimated from the Cooper's records that they had netted, after all expenses, better than 11 cents per fowl after deducting the '47 and '48 losses.

The Cooper's have a milk cow; Mrs. Cooper has some 30 laying hens.

This couple is confident that they have ground enough for additional houses that will bring their annual output to 120,000 broilers. "However," they say, "we will build houses so that the chickens will never touch the ground, as they do now, and arrange the feed bin in the center with mechanical aids in distributing it to each pen."

Incidentally, the Coopers say that they can handle the 120,000 chickens annually them-

selves without hiring any additional help.

Eleven cents times 120,000, which is the indicated net profit, "ain't hay" from a five acre tract of muck.

ENGINEERS SAY DIKE

ABLE STAND WORSE

HURRICANE THAN '49

In reply to a question from the Palm Beach County Chapter concerning the Lake Okeechobee Dike, the U. S. Engineer Office at Jax said:

During the hurricane of 26-27 August of this year, the maximum wind tide build-up above pre-hurricane stage occurred at Belle Glade, where the lake level, excluding wave action, reached a point of 24.20 feet above mean sea level. Maximum wave heights of 5.76 feet, measured from trough to crest, were recorded at Belle Glade. At Bacom Point the maximum run-up of waves and wind tide reached elevation 30 above mean sea level. In the vicinity of the town of Okeechobee and at other localities, the maximum run-up reached elevation 28.

In view of the fact that the average actual elevation of the

levees at the points mentioned above is 31.12 feet above mean sea level, it is evident that the existing levees were adequate for protection against the recent storm. The extent of the levee damage with respect to possible failure of the levee was minor. Undoubtedly the levees could have sustained a storm of much greater intensity and duration.

The probability of the occurrence of a storm of greater intensity and duration is remote but not impossible. If a greater storm raised the water level to about 30 feet above mean sea level and could sustain that elevation for several hours, it is likely that evacuation of the population behind the levees would become advisable.

In view of the remote possibility of a disastrous storm, it is recommended that plans for evacuation be kept current. This office stands ready to assist you in any way possible.

Painless Economy

By Betty Barclay

WHETHER you are saving up for the holiday splurge of good things to eat, or trying to get the food budget back on an even keel afterwards, you need a few recipes like Rice and Salmon Patties to make the process painless. Here is a dish which is economical enough to fit your budget adjustments, and delicious enough to fit the family taste. What's more, thanks to pre-cooked rice, this recipe is a time and work saver.

Rice and Salmon Patties
1½ packages (¾ cup) pre-cooked rice; 1 cup water; 2 cups (1 pound can) salmon, drained and flaked; ½ cup mayonnaise; 1 tablespoon lemon juice; 1 teaspoon minced onion; ¼ teaspoon salt; ¼ teaspoon pepper; ½ cup fine dry bread crumbs or finely crushed cereal flakes.

Combine pre-cooked rice and water in saucepan. Bring to a full rolling boil. Remove from heat, cover, and let stand 10 minutes. Add salmon, mayonnaise, lemon juice, onion, salt, and pepper and mix until well blended. Let stand 5 minutes. Shape into 8 or 10 patties and roll in bread crumbs. Arrange on greased baking sheet. Bake in hot oven (450° F.) 15 minutes, or until browned. Serve with chili sauce. Makes 4 to 5 servings.

Note: Mixture may be stored in refrigerator several hours before shaping into patties, if desired. *Wheat flakes, corn flakes or 40% bran flakes may be used.

READ WANT ADS

Frank L. (Andy) Anderson
Proprietor

Roy (Luke) Arnold, Jr.
Sales Manager

Everglades Produce Company

(Not Inc.)

Growers, Packers, Shippers
Florida Produce
South Bay, Florida



Yeckes-Eichenbaum,

inc.

Receivers and Distributors

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

We offer a complete sales service in the Greater New York Area and nearby markets through Auction, Private sale, or through our Stores.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

335 Washington St. — 287 Washington St.

Other Outlets at

Bronx, N. Y. — Brooklyn, N. Y.

Newark, N. J. — New Haven, Conn.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Boston, Mass.

Geo. A. Williams

ICE DELIVERY

Belle Glade, Fla.

Icing Refrigerated Cars and Trucks

in Cardwell, Belle Glade, South Bay, and Lake Harbor



Each house, with its yard cares for an age group, and there's no grass in any yards, lower picture; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper dressed for work (upper). The rock dike shown in right background would have saved 12,000 birds of all ages, had it been built sooner.

Million Dollars Pour Into Florida Resources From The Tourist Visitors A Revenue That Should Be Protected

Tourists are about to become Florida's first billion dollar industry.

And, when the tourist business makes that annual contribution to our State's economy, it still will be far short of its potential.

Tourists now spend \$790,000,000 a year in Florida. That is 30 percent of the state's total income, by far the largest from any one source.

It is more than twice the contribution of agriculture, which in all its phases adds \$335,315,000, or of manufacturing, which, next to our tourists, is our largest. It contributes \$349,981,000.

The Florida State Chamber of Commerce reports that one-third of the income of every resident of Florida is derived, directly or indirectly, from tourists.

Yet the bulk of this wealth comes into our State within restricted time limits of only a few months.

Most of its spending is concentrated within relatively restricted area limits. Both can be greatly expanded

—the time to embrace all of the calendar year, the space to embrace all of the State.

It is to appeal and the promise of this expansion that I want to draw your attention.

How can we wait our State into the billion dollar a year tourist bracket and open to it the vision of the further golden flow that lies ahead?

I should like to tell you about a practically neglected State owned facility, which alone is capable of closing much of the gap between the \$790,000,000 and one billion, which should be our immediate goal.

It is the State park system of 21 properties, having a value of \$30,000,000 and embracing 50,000 acres of the most wonderful, unspoiled land in every part of the State.

These properties extend from Fort Lauderdale northward along the Atlantic Ocean to Panama and in addition to other attractions include miles of oceanfront areas.

They extend westward and southward along the Gulf Coast to include miles of white sand

beaches, fine streams, beautiful springs and outstanding recreation areas.

Within that perimeter are such attractions as a catwalk through a cypress forest at Highlands Hammock State Park, the only place I know of where you can walk through a cypress swamp, enjoy its beauty and its vistas, see its alligator, deer and other wildlife and yet not get your feet wet.

We have miles of trails thru cathedral-like forests and other growths available only to Floridians.

We have also ancient trees. There is one laurel oak more than 500 years old. You will want to see it. The son of the Reebing family, famous engineers and steel builders, as a memorial to his parents, undertook at a cost of some \$10,000 to insure its continued life, as well as the life of some of its fellows.

And so this tree, which had been standing there near what now is Sebring more than 300 years before Ponce de Leon first saw Florida in 1513 now is embracing within itself tons of concrete and yards of steel bolts which are the gauge and the attests of its reincarnation. Everywhere, in areas ranging from a few hundred acres to 13,000, are preserved primitive Florida, natural Florida—the country as it was when Ponce de Leon and the other historic, romantic and colorful characters of his time first saw it.

It is the Florida in which the Indians hunted and fished, and lived in primeval surroundings of great natural charm and wildlife profusion.

It is the Florida for which they fought the bloodiest Indian wars of our history; the Florida, which a considerable segment of them refused to leave and continue to inhabit despite the Government's efforts to assure them the safety and protection of wards in another land.

This is the Florida in which flourishes the memories and in which remains the imprint of the Spanish conquistadores, of the French crusaders, and the Anglo-Saxon colonizers.

Within our park system we have old forts in excellent state of preservation but vitally in need of protection against vandalism and erosion.

That is true, too, of Indian mounds, of historic old missions, sugar mills and plantations.

We have sand dune areas

that rival Tunisia, inland and coastal waters that challenge the fisherman, the boatman, and the swimmer.

On the Suwannee River, where of all places, because of its name and associations, we should provide recreational facilities for our people and our visitors, we have two undeveloped parks.

One of these, near Chiefland, embraces 1140 acres and includes Manatee Springs. When I was over there recently giant catfish, were throwing themselves lazily over so they could scratch their backs on the Springs' coarse sides.

Neighborhood boys were climbing into the great cypress trees that stood along the edge to dive deeply into the cool clear waters of the enormous pool. And up the run, from the Suwannee River, one hundred and fifty yards away camp a fisherman with a string of bass, the largest weighing 12 pounds.

Over at Marianna, we have the Florida Caverns State Park. Were this fantastic area, the greatest show in Florida and one of the best in the South, in the hands of Dick Pope, Shorty Davidson, Garret Carter or any of the other purveyors of recreation to tourists, they'd be turning handprints in Duval Street to reflect their joy, and, incidentally, to let you know about it.

Properly exploited these caverns will attract at least half a million persons a year. They have some of the most unusual and extraordinary natural formations you can imagine. There is a natural-made image of Ferdinand the Bull, for instance, a whole chamber in which the formations resemble a congregation facing an altar, devoutly at prayer. Another chamber is a village in gay attire for a Halloween carnival.

And all of the caverns have not yet been opened.

There are other areas, not now in our system, that we have been asked to take over.

The War Department, for instance, wants the State Park Board to develop facilities for boating and fishing inside the levee around Lake Okechobee, and camping and housing facilities outside.

Consider what a nationwide appeal that would have.

All of you, I am sure, have driven over the Overseas Highway to Key West. There is no more spectacular marine grandeur anywhere on earth. The State owns mile upon mile

Continued on page 2—G



Sullivan's Pharmacy

Phone 9114

Belle Glade, Florida

"THE BEST IN EVERYTHING"



Harry C. Delaney

CONTRACTOR

Belle Glade, Florida

Ditching

Diking

Rock Excavating

Heavy Hauling

P. O. Box 565

Phone 2428

Compliments Of

Sheriff John Kirk



IT TAKES MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to build modern electric generating plants like this powerful station erected at Riviera since the war by Florida Power & Light Company. To provide improved electric service for the present customers and additional power for Florida's growth, the utility company during this year will spend more than \$22,000,000 on new plants, plant additions, line extensions, improved lines and additional equipment. Part of the Glade's electricity is supplied by the Riviera plant above.

MILLION DOLLARS

Continued from page 1—G
along that right of way—whole keys, in fact. It is possible to provide along much of its length, beaches on both the Ocean and the Gulf, fishing, perking, camping, outing and other recreational facilities.
Then, too, there are historical areas that are not yet preserved. Within 10 miles of the Capitol is Natural Bridge where the residents of Tallahassee successfully resisted an attempted invasion by Union forces. It is beautiful woodland and we have a monument there. But we own only 10 acres of the land. The earthworks, trenches and so forth, hurriedly thrown up by the defenders, who fought with pitchforks and whatever was at hand, are outside the 10 acres. They are in excellent state of preservation, but as long as we don't control them, we can't be sure that they will remain that way.

The march of construction progress is moving in the Key Largo area. There is an ancient Indian ceremonial site there. In the center is an altar and there are other ancient structures, all surrounded by a wall.

The presumption is that the well and the arrangement of the altar were designed to give the priest complete privacy while he disposed of the most fascinatingly beautiful of the tribe's virgins in such fashion as such.

and steam shovels may any day and its existence.

So it is all over Florida. These things we have or can have for our people and our visitors to see, to explore, to use, and to enjoy can draw countless thousands of additional tourists and take them to far away Florida places not now on their maps and at seasons of the year not on their schedule.

Do you realize that the very great section of our population, all of it easily accessible to Florida, has never seen green, blue, and turquoise waters such as ours, nor have they seen water in its deepest black mysticism as it flows between the profuse banks in our creeks and rivers? To them streams are designed to carry off the mud, silt and dirt of the surrounding countryside. They know nothing of the blue skies, the sunrises and sunsets, the gorgeousness of our flowers and our trees and other growing things, and it is the same with their knowledge of animal life.

Yet that is the Florida which appeals to them; the Florida of their history books and their geographies, of their fired imaginations.

So industrious have we been at the business of extolling the synthetic things of our State, that we have in a large measure created the belief, even among our residents, that these fund-

amentals have all dis-

appeared. Yet these are the things, historic, dramatic, tragic, romantic and joyous, that have drawn people here and held them here, in increasing numbers for centuries.

I am sorry to report that for a tourist state, our outdoor state, Florida, is far behind in the development of the parks which contain these appeals.

The task was assigned by this spring's session of the Legislature to a non-paid Board of five members, each of whom is charged with direct responsibility for a region. The Board meets six times a year.

Mr. M. Brooks Hayes of Blountstown is the Board member from Region One which includes the sixteen counties in northwest Florida in which are eight parks and memorials. He is Secretary of our Board.

Jacksonville is Region Two and in this region are 19 counties and eight parks and memorials. Mrs. C. D. Towers of Jacksonville is the member from Region Two.

Region Three, the west central section of Florida, includes 15 counties with seven properties. Mr. Karl A. Bickel of Sarasota is the Board member.

Region Four is the east central section of the State. It has ten counties and five properties. Mrs. Harold T. Butts of Ormond Beach, the member from Region Four, is Vice Chairman of the Board.

Region Five, the sev-

has three properties.

Mr. Lewis G. Stoggin, who is vice president of the American Institute of Park Executives, is the director of our park system.

Of the 21 parks (there are 10 memorials) only five (or 25 percent) are in operation. I'll tell you why.

These parks have been under the protection of the State Board of Forestry for 14 years. Then, after a legislative committee made up of Senators LeRoy Collins of Tallahassee, George W. Leaird of Fort Lauderdale, and Walter G. Walker of Daytona Beach and of Representatives Scott Hough of Ft. Myers and Woodrow Melvin of Milton made an inspection of them, our Board was set up as the demerit for their administration.

But the appropriation was made before the Board came into being with the result that we are by far the most poverty-stricken agency in the State government charged with responsibility of administering \$50,000,000 of the most vital State owned property.

Our appropriation of \$297,500 a year (which incidentally was cut 25 percent further for the first quarter and 10 percent for the remainder of the year) is the smallest in the State. It gives us less than \$10,000 per property to work with.

Our appropriation is exactly \$600,000 less than the cost of the first legislative session this year. It enables us to do little more than preserve these properties against excessive destruction, erosion and loss.

Let me give you a very few further comparisons.

While Florida is spending less than \$300,000 a year on its 31 park properties, the City of Los Angeles is spending \$7,604,000, twenty-five times as much.

Dade County is spending \$1,044,500. Miami more than one million.

Georgia last year spent \$1,780,000 on its state parks, six times the Florida total, and it hopes to get much of its investment back by attracting stopovers from our tourists as they go by on their way to and from Florida.

California spent \$5,734,759 and drew 4,441,666 visitors while Michigan spent \$2,636,408 and attracted 12,719,809.

The total national attendance in all state parks was 105,000,000 or an average of 2,000,000 for each state.

Florida we had a total of

continued on page 3—G

Stuckey Fertilizer Works

Factory And Office On Pahokee — Canal Point Road

FERTILIZERS and INSECTICIDES

Office Phone 4201

Residence Phone 2341

Pahokee, Fla.

DISTRIBUTORS OF SINCLAIR PRODUCTS

Sinclair-Kirchman Company

A. E. Kirchman

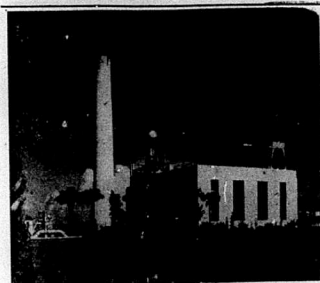
V. Pres.-Gen. Mgr.

Belle Glade, Florida

Phone 2033

Sinclair Fuels and Lubricants

APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED BY EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS.



MORE POWER FOR FLORIDA! Recently completed modern electric generating plant of Florida Power & Light Company at Sarasota will have its capacity more than doubled by the addition of a 20,000-kilowatt generator, McGregor Smith, company president, has announced. The new unit, one of several projects in the power company's \$100,000,000 construction program, will be ready for test operation by Fall 1950. The Sarasota plant is one of the principal generating units in Florida Power & Light Company's state-wide interconnected system.

MILLION DOLLARS
Continued from page 2—G
326,516 in our parks.

The comparisons are endless but I cite these few to show you that the appeal of the parks is in direct relation to the interest that is shown in making them available.

No other state has facilities within its park system comparable to ours. And, yet, our State, the country's foremost outdoor and recreation area, is among the most backward in this development.

Thirty-three other states had more visitors to their parks last year.

So, if we are to use our parks to help close the gap that now exists between the \$790,000,000 we are receiving and the one billion we can be receiving from tourists, it is quite obvious that we'll have to take care of them.

Consider this:

While we are making this penurious annual contribution of \$297,500 to support, expand and operate a \$50,000,000 state-owned park system, we are, as a State, also doing this:

Contributing \$1,452,000 a year to our livestock economy which produces \$120,000,000 and is privately owned.

Contributing \$995,000 to the forestry service, which supports

an industry returning \$140,000,000 yearly also entirely privately owned.

I want to emphasize that these comparisons are made (and many of equal disparity are available) not to suggest that the appropriations for the State Livestock Sanitary Board or for the Florida Forestry Service or any other agency are being questioned.

The sole purpose is to reveal how far we have permitted our parks, the one state agency that with state-owned properties makes a direct contribution to the state's greatest income, to get out of perspective by neglect.

Our Park System can, within a relatively short time, perform that most unusual public function of paying much of its own way. The users of the parks willingly pay moderate charges for the facilities.

When we have developed these parks, and historical memorials, it will require all of the free time, the recreational time of our average citizen for several years in order to visit and use them fully for their pleasure, their sentimental contemplation and their pride in ownership.

As to the visitor, let me tell you something about him. He is recreation minded, likes

to get in his automobile—there is one car for every 4.7 passengers—and go places.

In 1949, says the American Automobile Association, 29 million cars carried recreation bound people around the United States.

Only 665,563 of these cars, came to Florida, which, I repeat, offers more facilities for recreation, in more places and under more varied conditions, throughout the United States every month of the year than any other state.

The pursuit of recreation has become a major activity of our people in the last 50 years.

In that time our population has doubled, from 76,000,000 to 140,000,000. And their leisure time has greatly expanded.

The Florida State Chamber of Commerce estimates that the 665,563 recreation cars which came into the State carried 2,239,614 passengers.

Suppose that, by making these parks attractive and known to them alone, exclusive of those we should be getting and aren't, we can induce one half of these recreation loving persons to remain over.

Convention bureaus estimate that a visitor averages \$30 daily in expenditures. That money goes for gasoline, oil, garage services, lodging, eating, amusement, recreation, side trips to our highly developed and publicized commercial areas, refreshments, fruit and souvenirs to send to friends, drugs, cosmetics, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, clothing, shoes, jewelry, professional and mechanical services.

Let us be extra conservative, after the fashion of a poverty-stricken institution engaged in unmitigated frontier frugality, and give a chilled water treatment to that estimate. Instead of \$30 a day let's say that each visitor will spend \$5. Is there anybody here prepared to argue with that figure?

For every day they remain, and at the \$5 per day ratio, we add \$5,500,000 to our State's economy. In addition to the money they spend with you, they contribute through gasoline and sales taxes to the State's revenue.

The additional money will not be spent in the existing concentrated areas of tourist appeal, but whatever we have these parks and memorials, in Jacksonville, Pensacola, Tallahassee, Marianna, Chiefland and

31 widely separated places.

For every additional week they remain, again at the ridiculous \$5 a day estimate, approximately \$40,000,000 is added and, if we can lengthen their stay by a month, \$165,000,000.

If you will permit me to raise my ante from \$5 a day to \$6.50, then I already have accounted for the \$310,000,000 necessary to place our tourist industry in the billion dollar class.

My friends, wherever you are on the Florida mainland, you are within two or three hour's drive of one or more of these parks. Take the time to look some of them over.

Levees And Canals Protect Localities From Flooding

The Overall Flood Control Plan intends to prevent a recurrence of the flooded conditions of the past several years, in the residential and business areas of the Central and South Florida District.

By dikes and canals it is proposed to keep flood waters from out side territories from coming in, and by digging new canals and improving existing waterways rainfall in the immediate area will be carried quickly to tide water.

By reference to the map, it will be seen that C-1 is a canal leading into the ocean south of Miami. That canal is to be improved so that it will carry off local flood waters. Following on north, you find Snapper Creek, Coral Gables, Little River, Biscayne and Snake Creek Canals that will be improved so that they will carry away local flood waters. So on north and throughout the entire affected area you will find these canals which will be made efficient by improvements.

In the Davie area a levee will be built around it and the South New River Canal improved and new spillways installed.

The entire Kissimmee River will be improved and spillways installed.

On around the Lake and along the east coast the same procedure will be followed. Not only will the coastal towns be shielded from outside flood waters and their own flood waters hurried to the ocean, but their municipal water supply sources will be insured.

Pioneer Motor Sales Co.

Phone 2500

Belle Glade, Florida

The largest stock of auto
parts in the Gades.

Oldest continuous business
institution in Belle Glade.

G. L. Royal
President

J. G. Allhands
Secretary & Treasurer

G. H. Brown
Vice President

Royals, Inc.

Wholesalers and Retailers

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

P. O. Box 127
Belle Glade, Florida

Florida Park Has Two Rare Trees Of Important Value

Florida Has 13 Public Parks Concerning Which Few Floridians Have Acquaintance

Few people in Florida know little about or the location of the numerous State and Federal parks which are to be found in the confines of the state of Florida, as establishments and operated for the public of the state and our out-state tourist friends.

This subject drew the attention of Mrs. Hugh J. Bratley, who prepared a statistical paper which she presented to the Rotary club at a recent session.

The subject matter proved so interesting to the Rotarians that the Herald was requested to secure and present a resume of the talk, which is here presented, for the edification of its readers.

Opening her talk, Mrs. Bratley said: "Because this is the time we welcome our guests to Florida, we must be prepared to tell them the niceties we have here for them to enjoy; also to dissipate the fear of hurricanes, and maybe another freeze, too. Especially we want to impress and emphasize recreational facilities, stressing the State Parks." One of our writers says: "That in our superb system of State Parks, Floridians as well as visitor tourists will find areas of magnificent natural beauty made accessible, and at the same time presented in their primitive unspoiled charms for this and future generations."

Authorized by the Legislature in 1935, the State Park System was made the responsibility of the Florida Board of Forestry and Parks. Due to the lack of State funds, developments fell largely to the Civilian Conservation Corps, until in 1942 when that agency was finally liquidated. While much has been accomplished the improvements have just begun, especially in the National Everglade park in the southwestern tip of the state, in fact of the 13 state parks, five have seen no developments work done at all.

The list of names and locations of the State Parks are as follows:

Highland Hammock near Se-

bring, 3800 acres, bordering Lake Jackson, situated on the Tampa highway. It consists of 800 acres bordering along the Hillsboro river, and while the smallest, is one of the most rustic and attractive of the park group.

The Myakka River state park lies southwest of Arcadia, enroute to Sarasota over State Road 220 and 6. It is the largest park in the state with an acreage of 12,233 acres in the heart of the Myakka river valley. Some improvements have been made, but fishing, bathing and picnics are enjoyed. The south half of the reservation is utilized as a Federal Bird and Game Sanctuary.

Pt. Clinch park is located north of Jacksonville, stands on historical lands, which have been under the dominance of five national flags, and possesses noted forts and location, on Amelia island. Its acreage of 1078 acres, reached by State Highway 13 and Federal Highway 17.

Florida State Caverns are located 7 miles north of Marianna, and compare favorably in formation and interests to caverns of note in Virginia and Kentucky. All of these parks have their own natural attractions which must be seen to be appreciated.

Torrey State Park, located in the vicinity of Chattahoochee along the Apalachicola river. The park contains gun pits used in defense during the war between the states. This park contains two rare trees found no where else in the world, known as the Florida Torrey and Florida Yew. Legend has it that the ark Noah built was constructed of these woods, that is can be transported only in the light of the moon with big square of earth attached, the fibre of the trees are light, stout and durable. The park contains 1058 acres, but has had little improvement.

O'Leno park is near High Springs, on the Santa Fe river, on State Route 31. This is a recreational camp and has more improvements than any other park, and is a popular north Florida outing place.

The newest among America's scenic treasures is our own Everglades park, the newest of the 28 national parks, the only

Only Forty Percent Of Poultry And Thirty Percent Of Eggs Used Are Produced In State Of Florida

"In 1948 Florida produced twenty-five and thirty million pounds of poultry meat which netted an income of more than twelve million dollars to the producers," according to Nathan Mayo, Florida Commissioner of Agriculture.

"The consumption of poultry meat in Florida was nearly seventy million pounds and there is an excellent field for added production of broilers, fryers, hens, and other fowl," the Commissioner said.

According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Florida poultrymen produced between eighteen and twenty million dozen eggs during the year 1948, which was about one third of the eggs consumed by the people of Florida, the other two thirds being shipped in from other states. Federal records also show that the per capita consumption of eggs in the state was 380 as compared to 360 in 1947.

According to F. W. Risher, Director of Poultry and Egg Division, "This department is giving every encouragement possible to sub-tropical park in the U. S. It is the only place in the states where tropical wild life, plants, and game can be found preserved. On Dec. 6, 1947, President Harry S. Truman dedicated this park, the third largest park in the national chain, donated by the State of Florida, at a cost of \$2,000,000. From November 1 to May 1, the National Audubon Society sponsors guided trips to this new park, in charge of William P. Dilley, of Cleveland, whose duty it is to provide safe guidance and help visitors to know and see what's there, and made appreciative of it."

THE WORLD CAN FEED ITSELF IF IT USES LANDS EFFICIENTLY

Dick Townsend and Tom Bregger, as members of the International Service Committee discussed the relation of population and food production throughout the world recently at the Rotary meeting.

There is an estimated world population now of 2,400,000,000 according to these gentlemen, and there are about 4,000,000,000 acres of land used to pro-

duce food for these persons, when the need, according to scientists, is about two-one-half acres per person, or about 6,000,000,000 to produce the necessary food.

There are available a total of about ten million acres provided some preparatory work is done. Efficiency in land use is an important factor and the U. S. is near the bottom of the list as a nation.

On 100 acres of land the U. S. feeds 22 persons, Denmark 38, England 140 and Japan 489.

In India some communities live off 900 calories per person per day and fifty percent of babies born die before reaching 10 years of age, although India has increased its population by 50 millions in the last decade.

The U. S. eats 3200 calories per person per day, while the United Nations organization has said that 2600 is sufficient. If beef alone were used it would take 24 acres—not in the Glades but in the U. S. as a whole—to maintain one person, while wheat alone would require only one acre. The general average is 2.5 acres, as long as we're not 100 percent carnivorous.

We are proud

To have been identified with Glades development for the past thirty years.

We join all supporters in the program for an adequate water control policy.

Halsey & Griffith, Inc.

"Everything for the Office"

313-17 Datura Street

West Palm Beach, Florida

Port Everglades Refrigerating Co.

For

Precooling or Cold Storage

We have served Lake Growers since 1936

Summer storage of bean seed a specialty

Call Fort Lauderdale 2-7421 or

Write us at Port Everglades Station,

Fort Lauderdale, Florida

or

Just bring your merchandise to us.

We have ample space for your needs.

Deep Rock Water Company

Established in 1918, the Deep Rock Water Company has been continually serving the Glades Area with pure, sparkling, Deep Rock Mineral Water.

Your patronage is deeply appreciated and our recent increase in price was due solely to the steady advance in operating costs in order to maintain both the high standard quality of our product and our dependable service.

Insist on the best, from a thirty year past record to our customers, order Deep Rock today.

Certified by the State Board of Health, all water is bottled and sealed daily at the spring.

"IT'S PURITY IS YOUR SECURITY"

Deep Rock Water Company

Phone Belle Glade, 2056

BUSINESS ACUMEN PRODUCE HANDSOME RETURNS

Experienced Cattleman Is Highly Successful In His Glades Beef Production

Impressed By Year Round Pasture Even In Winter And Dry Weather

By Luther Jones, Publisher Belle Glade Herald, Belle Glade, Fla.

Scientists have added greatly to the experiences of individual cattlemen to make sure the claim of the Glades as "The Beef Center of the State of Florida." Ray B. Raulerson, a practical and-land cowman gives unimpeachable support to that claim thru his experiences.

In 1942 Ray left a position with Lykes Brothers at Lake Port and Brighton to put his \$2,000 along with three other employees of Herman Sausage Co., and Mr. Herman, into forming the Florida Commission Co., strictly a beef producing organization. Besides renting pasture in the Glades at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per head per month, the organization bought 880 acres of raw sawgrass land along the West Palm Beach Canal.

Within two years, between renting some of the raw land to local farmers, fencing and planting grass, the ranch was ready to be fully stocked.

The original idea was to purchase thin animals of as high beef potential as practicable with four months to one year grazing on Glades pastures. When feeder animals become so dear in price a part of the operation was changed into breeding with pure bred Brahman, White Face and Angus sires and selected large bodied Florida range cows.

This breeding project will be entirely abandoned by June of '50, because Mr. Raulerson's first love is beef animals and he does not want to divide his methods of operation which would be necessary to successfully breed for veal.

"If the muck," says Mr. Raulerson, "has water control in-

Experiment Station Scientists Are Alert To Improvement Of Pastures

By Roy A. Balf St. Augustine Grass

High yielding grasses and legumes for all purposes have been provided for South Florida cattlemen by scientists at the Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade.

St. Augustine grass, which has produced a world record ton of beef per acre is fast becoming the most popular grass on ranches where the soil is rich and where the land is under good water control.

The lands he uses were mole-dug (an inexpensive method of producing open moles underground thru which water passes to or from the field to ditches) and now, seven years later will be installed anew because of the heavy traffic of two and three head per acre.

"Though I haven't detailed figures," he says, "my experience is, I am sure, equal to the average of two head per acre continuously and a pound per head daily gain."

"Year round pasture through winter months and through dry spells makes grass fattening and grass lot finishing with corn, cotton seed meat and blackstrap a reliable operation."

"Business judgement and the knowledge of cattle, combined with the natural advantages of the Glades, I believe, will continue to make Glades beef production a paying proposition."

Mr. Raulerson's present one partner bought out the remaining ones of the original organization and he, as Manager, operates the ranch—capital and know-how combined.

On December 28th he inventoried approximately 2300 head of cattle, with 570 acres of rented pasture other than his own.

On one tract of 170 acres, approximately, he has (12-28-40) 600 head, 400 of which are calves and 200 composed of yearlings, cows, steers, etc., showing a carrying capacity of mid-winter pasture.

In June of '49 there were 2,000 head of steers, cows, etc., on his 880 acre tract. By October '49 this had increased to 2,500 by the calving and all were reported in excellent shape—almost three per acre.

to damage it. Of course several of the new organic insecticides applied by airplane can easily control these pests.

Cow's Judgement Poor

South Florida cattlemen were at first slow to recognize the worth of St. Augustine grass for pasture because they had observed where ever this grass was present in pastures of Para, Pangola and Bermuda, the cattle grazed St. Augustine last. Everglades Station scientists found that when cows were fenced on St. Augustine pastures they readily learned to like this grass and gained from two to three times as much as on other species which they originally preferred. In defense of the cows judgement, however, it has been frequently observed that when cattle are seriously lacking in phosphate, copper or cobalt they will unerringly graze strips in a pasture where the needed element has been used in the fertilizer.

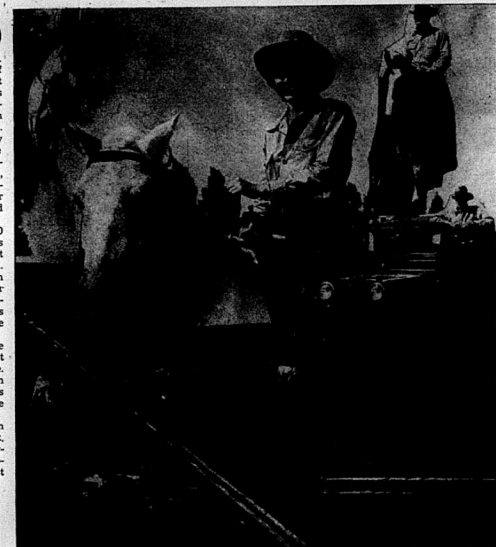
Pangola Grass Some 15 years ago General

Jans Smuts of the Union of South Africa sent to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt as a gesture of friendship 25 grasses which were of use in South Africa for pastures or lawns. These grasses found their way to Florida where they were tested for adaptability and usefulness. One of these, Pangola, has proven to be the most widely adapted pasture grass for most Florida situations and soils.

This grass has averaged 1100 pounds of beef per acre in trials at the Everglades Experiment Station over a five year period. However, these tests were on rich Everglades peat soil under ideal conditions of water control where St. Augustine grass produced considerably more beef gains.

Pangola will withstand more water or more drought without injury than will St. Augustine. Pangola grows equally well on sand, muck or limestone soils when supplied with adequate fertilizer and water.

Although this grass is much more sensitive to frost than St. Augustine it grows rapidly during cool weather and thus provides good grazing during most



A panorama of the Raulerson Ranch showing ranch ditches running left and right and north and south carrying water to and from the centrally located ranch pump. Hook road along northern line of tract leads from State Highway 1 and the cattle (lower left) water from the West Palm Beach Canal thru the ditches into pumping canal is picked up by the ranch pump and distributed throughout the ranch. According to Mr. Raulerson pumping in or irrigation, accounts for 75 percent of his pumping to maintain the grasses in dry weather.

Planted trees are used extensively on the Raulerson Ranch for shade purposes. Nadan Raulerson, (center) who graduated from the University of Florida in spring of '50, and his mother—both excellent horsemen—John and Mrs. Raulerson are seen riding horses in the paddock around the ranch. Up to 2500 head are run on the 880-acre ranch during the summer months.

of the so-called winter in South Florida.

Pangola has one peculiar fertility requirement. If copper is not present naturally in the soil this species will die out quickly after planting unless this element is supplied in the fertilizer.

Carib and Para Grass

These two grasses are much alike in appearance and both will tolerate any amount of flooding which may be encountered on land where there is inadequate water control or no pumping facilities whatever.

Both are extremely susceptible to frost injury and both stop growth during the coolest part of the year in South Florida.

Both are preferred by cattle

over grasses such as Pangola and St. Augustine which may actually be better grasses so far as rate of animal gain is concerned.

These two grasses were about alike in beef production until Station scientists began to include sulfur with the annual fertilizer applications. Since that time Carib has produced up to 50 percent more beef per acre than Para.

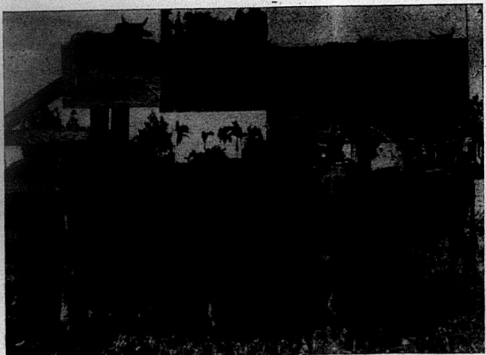
Carib in a dense stand has finer stems than Para and more of them. The finer stems result in a higher proportion of leaf to stem also.

Coastal Bermuda Grass This strain as well as other types of Bermuda produces

good beef gains in the Everglades during the first year or so after the pasture has been established, but all of the Bermudas require frequent renovation to maintain the productivity of the pasture. Since the Bermudas require exceptionally good soil aeration, the soil compaction after a year or more of grazing causes a pasture of this grass to "go back" very rapidly.

Of the grasses described above St. Augustine has an additional advantage. It maintains itself in a pure stand for at least 10 or 12 years without necessity of pasture renovation. Pangola grass, a relative newcomer in the Station trials may

(Continued on Page 3-H)



Breeding down tall! Here are three 25-acre cows with their progeny, all born in February and March of '49, on the ranch of John L. Evans, near City, Florida. These photos were made a few days before Christmas '49 on the ranch of John L. Evans, near City, Florida.

Simmons & Weeks

Inc.

Drainage Contractors

Telephones: Day 2041 - Nite 2311

24 S. E. Avenue D

Belle Glade, Florida

Make Your Florida Visit

More Enjoyable

Stop At These Fine Hotels

IN JACKSONVILLE

HOTEL
GEORGE WASHINGTON
100% Air Conditioned

NEW HOTEL
MAYFLOWER
100% Air Conditioned

300 Rooms with Bath and Shower . . . the Wonder Hotel of the South. Radio and every known facility for first class operation. Garage in direct connection with lobby.
Rates . . . from \$3.50
Coffee Shoppe

HOTEL
NEW JEFFERSON
100 Rooms with Bath and Shower Modernized in every respect . . . new furniture and furnishings.
Air Conditioned Lobby and Coffee Shop. Garage in direct connection with lobby.
Rates . . . from \$2.50

300 Rooms with Bath and Shower. Famed for its hospitality and favored alike by Winter visitors and Commercial Travelers. Radio . . . Garage in direct connection with lobby.
Rates . . . from \$3.00
Coffee Shoppe

IN WEST PALM BEACH

HOTEL
GEORGE WASHINGTON
200 ROOMS—200 BATHS
SINGLE FROM \$3.50
DOUBLE FROM \$6.00

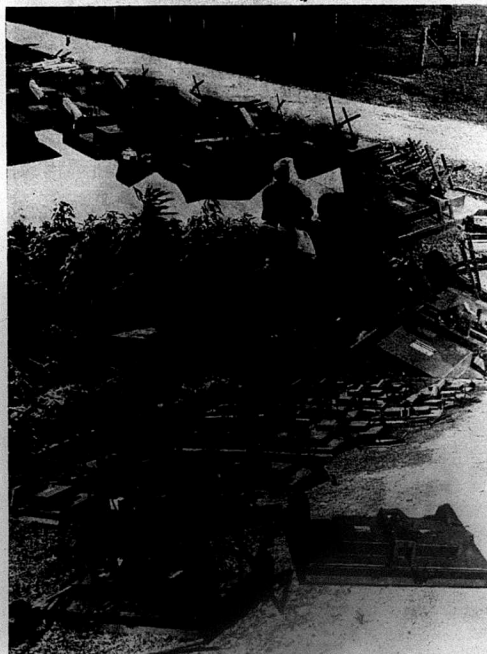
HOTEL
PENNSYLVANIA
300 ROOMS—300 BATHS
SINGLE FROM \$8.00
DOUBLE FROM \$12.00

EXCELLENT SOUTHERN CUISINE

Overlooking Beautiful Lake Worth

ROBERT KLOEPEL, PRESIDENT - DIRECTOR

ROBERT KLOEPEL, JR., VICE PRESIDENT - GENERAL MANAGER



Johnny Tablt finds time enough from his cat in operation to assume state distributorship of a rotary mower. Center is demonstration of field operation surrounded by a car shipment ready for assembly.

Scientist Proclaims World Record Gains In Glades Beef Cattle Trial

By Roy A. Bair
Everglades Experiment Station
Belle Glade, Florida
A ton of beef per acre has been produced in each of three years on St. Augustine grass pasture ion grazing trials conducted over a five year period by the Everglades Experiment Station. In the "poorest" year this grass produced 1300 pounds of gain, or roughly six times as

much beef as might be expected from good Kentucky bluegrass pasture in the mid-west. These figures will seem fantastic to a cattleman from a part of the country where from 20 to 50 acres of range are required to support one animal. However, these results will seem much less incredible if you will take the time to visit the knee-deep pastures of lush sub-tropical

grasses located around Lake Okechobee, only 90 miles northwest of Miami, where there are several hundred thousand acres of the richest organic soil in the world. In addition to adapted grasses and fabulously rich soils, the high annual rainfall of nearly 60 inches and a growing period of 365 days each year complete the explanation of these stupendous beef gains. Very ordinary grade feeder steers, such as are commonly available from the range in Florida, were used throughout

these trials at the Everglades Station. The rapidly increasing practice of crossing Brahman with range stock will result in animals genetically better able to take advantage of superior pasture. Using grade Brahman during the next five year period, these trials of the beef producing ability of the various grasses are expected to yield even higher gains than for the period just completed.

Below is presented a brief table summarizing the performance of five grasses over a five year period with respect to their carrying capacity and their beef production:

The three better grasses produced from a thousand pounds to nearly a ton of beef yearly for a five year average. It was found that no protein supplement was required when certain "mineral" elements were supplied in the salt box and in the fertilizer for the grass. The pastures were fertilized annually with phosphate and potash in addition to small amounts of Copper, Manganese, Zinc, and Boron. Iron, coal salt, Copper and Boron were supplied in the salt box.

Nitrogen, the most expensive of the common fertilizer elements, is present in abundance in the peat and muck soils of the Everglades, and so was not included in the fertilizer applications.

The pastures described above were purposely undergrazed to evaluate their top beef-producing capacity rather than their carrying capacity, or the largest number of animals that could be maintained without gaining or losing weight. The table above shows that over a five year period St. Augustine grass can produce 1804 pounds of beef when grazed for 1224 animal days.

As pastures are grazed more heavily, beef production drops while the number of grazing days per acre each year increases. In other St. Augustine pastures during the same 5 year period, the Everglades Station scientists found that the beef yield dropped to 1104 pounds when the grazing days were increased to 1349; and that gains

diminished to only 112 pounds when the cattle spent 1720 grazing days on the pasture. These results are summarized in the table below:

Grazing days	Beef produced
per year	(pounds)
1224	1804
1340	1104
1720	112

The visitor today viewing the thousands of sleek cattle grazing on lush pastures in the Everglades finds it difficult to believe that it was considered impossible to raise cattle "on the muck" only a decade or so ago. For many years animals could be pastured in the Everglades only for a maximum of 90 to 120 days. If kept there longer, they began to scour, their hair color became "bleached" and they soon thereafter died.

This picture changed completely with the discovery, by the Everglades Station staff, that copper was necessary both for plant growth and for animal health. As other minor elements have been supplied to the cattle, either through the fertilized pastures or by the salt box, cattlemen in the Everglades have come to expect more beef gains than would be thought possible anywhere else in the world.

In the last ten years in Palm Beach County alone, the number of cattle has increased from less than a thousand to approximately 25,000 head.

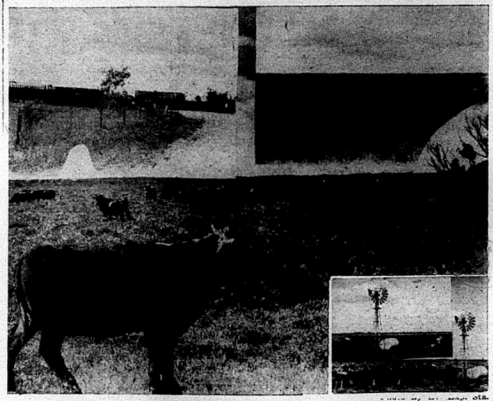
Brahman Strain Found Effective In Breeding Of Beef Cattle In Glades

By R. W. Kidder
Everglades Experiment Station
Belle Glade, Florida

A breeding herd of registered Devon cattle has been maintained successfully at the Everglades Experiment Station since 1931. Purebred Brahman cattle were added in 1944 and a foundation of Angus in 1946. While results were not too encouraging at first, the limiting factors were concerned mostly with mineral nutrition. The breeding program has been very satis-

Pounds beef produced	Animal days*
Yearly Best	Yearly Best
average year	average year
1804 2089	1224 1379
1143 1594	1049 1056
1030 1981	901 1180
841 1456	850 988
657 1396	902 1126

*The average of a 500 pound animal for a 24-hour period is equivalent to 1 animal day.



Hillbush Plantation—A 75,000 acre tract owned by Hillbush Canal just east of Belle Glade, has some 2,000 acres of highly improved pasture. Approximately half of this acreage is rented to outside ranchers at \$20 per acre per year. These pastures were made on December 21st, 1948 and show part of a herd of 475 head of steers and heifers on 100 acres of St. Augustine. The 475 head ranged on only 50 acres of the same pasture for 20 days, unintercepted during September and October before color weather slowed the growth of the grass. The knee-deep St. Augustine on shortest day of the year is indicated by cattle in middle strip of picture. Cattle trucks ready for loading with Lykes Bros. shortly as destination (upper left) in lower right is shown windmill, overflow pipe from tank into drainage ditch, with trough in which float valve regulates constant supply of fresh well water from storage tank. Piping provides a water supply to two 50-acre pastures. A mobile motor driven pump, on a pickup line, uses a water supply at all times during calm spells or northerly winds. Hillbush Plantation is owned by northern financial interests who are progressively installing water control and converting into use former raw lands according to modern practices in the Glades.

factory when adequate minerals are available, particularly those containing sufficient copper, and when pastures are properly fertilized. During the summer months the direct sunshine and mid-day temperatures create an uncomfortable environment for cattle of the European breeds, represented in this herd by the Devons and Angus. Brahman cattle are adapted to these conditions and impart this heat resistant characteristic to their hybrid offspring. When we use the

Comparison of Average Birth Weights and Growth Rates of Devon, Brahman and Hybrid Heifers.

Age	Purebred Devon	Purebred Brahman	Brahman x Devon Hybrid
Birth weight	lbs. 58	47	64
Weaning age—7 months	lbs. 333	372	412
Yearling—12 months	lbs. 446	500	565
2 year old—24 months	lbs. 855	770	988

term "Brahman Hybrid", we mean the progeny resulting from mating a purebred Brahman with a purebred of any of the European breeds. No measurable difference has been found thus far due to whether the sire is Brahman or Devon.

The following table gives a comparison of Brahman, Devon and their hybrid heifers on the basis of their weights at birth, at weaning age (7 months), at one year, and at two years. These records are a summary of all the female cattle of these breeds born during the calendar years of 1946-47 and 1948. Similar records for bull calves include the growth to one year at which time they have been

When calves of both sexes are included, weight records show that Devon calves average 59 to 60 pounds at birth, while hybrid calves are 20 percent larger, averaging between 72 and 73 pounds. This indicates that there is considerable risk of calving trouble when hybrid calves are raised from immature heifers.

Pepper seed should be planted about eight weeks before the time plants are to be set in the field. As pepper plants grow best at relatively high temperatures, it is advisable to protect the plant bed so day temperatures can be kept above 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

We are following the development of the overall flood control plan closely and are behind the plan without reserve.

We are confident that the full cooperation of Federal authorities and local interests will bring success to this great enterprise.

OKEELANTA SUGAR COOPERATIVE

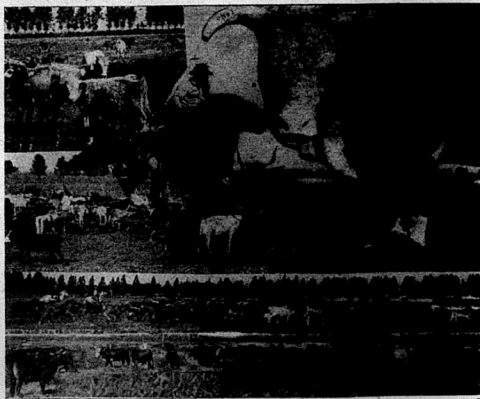
South Bay, Florida

Manufacturers of

"FLORIDA CRYSTALS"

Refined sugar produced and packaged in our plant from sugar cane grown in the Everglades.

PATRONIZE YOUR LOCAL INDUSTRY



On December 12th, '39 Mr. Hanslerman inventor led approximately 2500 head of cattle, with 270 acres of rented pasture other than his own 100 acres.

By using pure bred White face, Brahman Angus and Short Horn along with big framed Florida range cows the shortage of feedstuffs following the war was somewhat alleviated. "My experiment in breed continues me that average animals in the Glades will outweigh by far other breeding areas of Florida, and is highly profitable," says Mr. Hanslerman.

Feeds lot fattening in a 30-day period with corn, cotton seed meal and blackstrap is an additional feature of the Hanslerman Ranch for not profit.

Green Lot Finishing A Practical Operation In Florida Mucklands

By R. W. Kidder
Everglades Experiment Station
Belle Glade, Florida

Steer feeding in the Everglades is concerned with the economical use of pasture grass. For more than 10 years at the Everglades Experiment Station, steers have been fattened profitably on winter pastures using different amounts and combinations of supplemental concentrates. The results of this feeding program have led to the establishment of a cattle industry which has grown in 10 years to include more than 25,000 head fattened annually.

While some cattle are being prepared on pasture for market all months of the year, most of the feeders are brought in during the late summer and early fall and are sent to slaughter in the late winter or early spring when grass fat cattle are not available elsewhere.

In the 1947-48 season, the feeding trial at the Everglades

Station included 50 grade Brahman steers divided into 5 uniform lots of 10 steers each. Each lot was grazed on 4 acres of St. Augustine grass and had access to a mineral mixture composed of 50 pounds of Bone meal, 47 pounds of salt, 3 pounds of Copper Sulfate and 1 ounce of Cobalt carbonate. The accompanying table shows the amount of concentrates fed to each lot.

In addition to the pasture and mineral the steers in Lot I received 2 pounds of cottonseed pellets per steer daily and blackstrap molasses from a self-feeder. These steers each consumed an average of 7 pounds of molasses per day along with the cottonseed meal and 48 pounds of grass. Their average daily gain was 1.37 pounds for the 120 days.

Lot II steers were fed only the molasses in addition to pasture and minerals. They each consumed an average of 6.6

pounds of molasses per day along with 64 pounds of grass and made an average daily gain of 1.43 pounds.

Steers in Lot III were fed a maximum of 5 pounds of ground snapped corn per steer daily or an average of 4.6 pounds for the entire period. They gained 1.87 pounds each day and consumed 83 pounds of grass. These steers consumed enough grass to obtain the necessary protein to balance their ration of corn, hence made the most economical gain.

Lot IV steers were fed cottonseed pellets at the rate of 2 pounds per steer daily. They gained 1.5 pounds per day each which indicates that they consumed 88 pounds of grass.

Steers in Lot V received no concentrate feeds in addition to pasture. They gained 1.21 pounds per day which indicates that they consumed 90 pounds of grass.

For 60 days prior to the feeding trial the 50 steers were allowed access to all 5 lots or the whole 20 acres. During this time they gained an average of 78 pounds each or approximately

one pound per day. This is slightly less than was made by the steers in Lot V, however, it includes the period while the cattle were becoming accustomed to confinement in a small area. Their former range pasture included 5 or 6 sections. When steers grazing at the rate of 2½ head per acre make

an average daily gain of 1.21 pounds, this is equivalent to 3,025 pounds per acre daily. Even though this trial included the winter months when the pasture is in its slowest period of growth, the record indicates a production capacity of more than 1100 pounds of live weight gains per acre annually.

Fattening Steers on St. Augustine Grass with Limited Concentrate Supplements, January 26 to May 24, 1948

Feeding Period 120 Days	Lot I	Lot II	Lot III	Lot IV	Lot V
Grain Supplement	Cotton-seed meal	Molasses	Snapped corn	Snapped corn	Snapped corn
Number Steers per Lot	10	10	10	10	10
Av. Initial wt. per steer lbs.	671.5	677.5	668.0	673.0	687.5
Av. Final wt. per steer lbs.	835.5	849.5	892.0	852.0	832.5
Av. Total Gain per steer lbs.	164.0	172.0	224.0	179.0	145.0
Av. Daily Gain per steer lbs.	1.37	1.43	1.87	1.49	1.21

Average Daily Ration per Steer

Ground Snapped Corn lbs.	—	—	4.57	—	—
Molasses lbs.	7.09	6.61	—	—	—
Cottonseed Meal lbs.	2.00	—	—	2.00	—
St. Augustine Grass lbs.	48.2	63.7	83.2	88.4	90.6

Av. Daily Ration per Steer in Total Digestible Nutrients

Molasses lbs.	4.29	4.00	—	—	—
Ground Snapped Corn lbs.	—	—	3.35	—	—
Cottonseed Meal lbs.	1.28	—	—	1.28	—
Total Supplement lbs.	5.57	4.00	3.35	1.28	—
Av. Weight per Steer lbs.	753.5	763.5	780.0	762.5	760.0

T.D.N. Req. for Maintenance W.73/19.53 lbs.	6.45	6.51	6.62	6.51	6.49
T.D.N. Req. for Gain x 3.35 lbs.	4.84	5.05	6.60	5.26	4.27
T.D.N. Consumed per day lbs.	11.29	11.56	13.22	11.77	10.76
T.D.N. in Supplement lbs.	5.57	4.00	3.35	1.28	—
T.D.N. in Grass lbs.	5.72	7.56	9.87	10.49	10.76
T.D.N./1187 lbs.	48.2	63.7	83.2	88.4	90.6

Long And Short Term Financing Available To Glades Cattlemen

By George C. Young
Farmer's Production Credit Association of South Florida

In 1935 a large financial institution refused to rediscuss some farmers notes secured by Florida cattle with the reported quip, "I'd rather have a mortgage on a school of mackerel in the Atlantic than own a herd of Florida cattle."

Since that time great strides have been made with the solving of problems (1) Texas fever tick, (2) mineral deficiencies and (3) year round grazing or feed. In '39 the livestock picture in Florida had begun to demonstrate a new life: pasture lands were being fenced, unproductive vegetation was being replaced with recognized grasses, and pure-bred bulls

were making valuable contributions to a better beef animal on the ranges.

In '39 one of the first commercial grass fattening programs was started in the Glades, as a result of a series of projects at the Everglades Experiment Station which indicated that supplemental feeding was not necessary when minute quantities of deficient minerals were available.

The year-round succulent grasses of the Glades along with the unusual high carrying capacity soon took the Glades cattle buyers to other range cattle states for feeders.

Efforts to augment the steer supply for fattening by breeding in the Glades demonstrated that Glades calves can be dropped in the late fall and



Mineral deficiencies are corrected by inclusion in salt licks conveniently placed around the ranch (lower left), while molasses brought in from outside is stored and fed late area troughs (lower right).

Fresh water from wells 14 to 18 feet deep into limestone rock, is constantly on hand by electric motor, and pressure tank, delivered by a pump 14½ in. diameter (upper right).

With a mixture of 1000 pounds of potash and 400 pounds of phosphate (see saw land), 250 pounds per acre annually is broadcast by the tractor-drawn spreader to winter pastures. After several years soil tests indicate a different formula, which Mr. Hanslerman is instituting in '50.

reach the early veal markets for best prices. It is not unusual to purchase for the same money received for a Glades veal a good framed steer which will be fat and ready for market when grass fat steers from other sections are no longer available.

For more than ten years there has not been a known case of tick fever; necessary minerals are available at little expense; cultivated grasses insure a year-round pasture so that expensive labor operations are not necessary for winter feed.

Glades cattle, bring top prices not only because of their quality, but because they are ready for market when like animals are not available from other producing centers.

Financing institutions have followed closely the development of the cattle industry in the Glades until now there are millions in mortgages on long term interest for lands and physical facilities, and short term financing for purchase of cattle is readily available.

Large insurance companies and governmental lending agen-

cies are participating in long term financing, while local banks and lending institutions are glad to secure properly substantiated short term paper.

The mackerel simile should demand bonded warehouse storage for equitable comparison to the Glades cattle industry of today.

EXPERIMENT STATION (Continued on Page 1-H)

be just as long lived as St. Augustine. Para, together with the Bermuda grasses requires more frequent renovation, while Carib is intermediate in this respect.

Common Rye Grass
Cattlemen depending on pastures other than St. Augustine find it necessary to plant a supplementary winter grass production when their warm weather grasses are growing slowly, if at all. Rye grass unlike the permanent grasses described above is planted by seed, usually distributed by airplane. The permanent grasses are planted vegetatively.

Following eight years of observation with almost 200 legumes at the Everglades Station it has been concluded that the Louisiana strain of White Dutch Clover is far ahead of any other permanent legume in adaptability and usefulness in South Florida. This strain reseeds profusely and has invaded all plots formerly occupied by other legumes.

Of the winter temporary legumes California Bur Clover is the most promising.

New Grasses for South Florida
Some 2000 grass varieties and strains have been tested. The more promising are Harding grass, Reed Canarygrass, Alta fescue and Kentucky 31.

All of these grasses grow faster in our cool season and are completely resistant to any frosts which occur in Florida.

While these new grasses have the advantage of producing heavily while our sub-tropical grasses are growing very slowly they have the disadvantage of retarded growth during the summer and are unable to compete with weeds at that time.

Fertilizer Plant

Big W Brand
Fertilizers
Insecticides

Packing Plant

Grading & Packing
Precooling
Selling



WEDGORTH'S

Since 1932

Livestock
Minerals
Citrus
Molasses

Farms
Cattle
and
Vegetables

THE GLADES HAS ONLY KNOWN COMPLETE RAMIE OPERATION

Federal And State Depts. Cooperating In Studies For Commercial Machinery

400 Tons Green Stalks Producing 24,000 Lbs. Grass In Ten Hour Daily Grind

Dr. R. V. Allison, Vice Director in Charge of the Everglades Experiment Station where a report has just been made on an extensive study of field and processing practices of ramie fiber, says, "With the knowledge we now have of the culture of ramie and its subsequent handling, including harvesting, decorticing and degumming, it seems to me that the crop is just about a perfect

"natural" for the Everglades area and that a well-organized and well-managed project should have very good prospects of excellent returns on the requisite investment. In fact, by putting such knowledge as we now have intelligently to work, it should be more difficult, in a way, to fail than to succeed; at least so it would seem to me after making due allowance for the vagaries of the weather."

This same report says: "approximately 1,000,000 pounds of ramie was decorticated in the Glades during 1948, despite some quite difficult climatic

conditions, both in the spring and the fall, a similar tonnage was produced in 1947." (Editor's Note: More than a million pounds were sold in '49 and acreage increased by close to 1,000 acres, or double.)

"What is this ramie, I've read about? Does it grow in the Glades? Have they found out how to process it by machinery? Do the manufacturers want it? Who buys it? Is it a potential Glades crop? Can a farmer make any money on it?" These are some of the questions that are daily put both at home and to the Glades citizen when he is away from home.

Ramie is a member of the nettle family, and is the most important species of this genus which is grown commercially for the production of the long vegetable fibers found in the bast or inner bark of the plant.

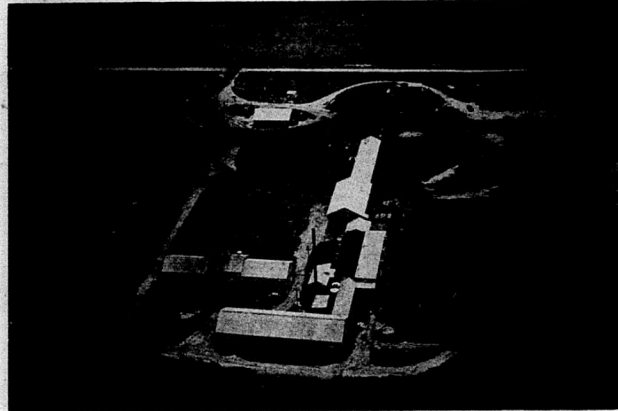
The fiber has a tensile strength greater than that of any other soft or bast fiber, and is very resistant to deterioration

when thoroughly degummed, and possesses a soft and lustrous property.

The individual fibers are about 10-20 cm in length, and have a cross section diameter of about 20-70 microns.

The stems are slender, about 7 to 20 cm in diameter, and frequently attain a height of six to seven feet.

The plant has a regular dimorphic root system consisting of bulbous or fasciculate storage roots and reproductive or rhizome roots. Normally the root pieces are dropped two to four feet into open furrows, which are four feet apart. Within one year the entire ground area will be filled with a mass of roots. Possibility of self-choking is being considered at present and both the Experiment Station and commercial growers are taking steps to regulate this. From May to August is the most favorable planting period, so as to allow young plants to become well established before



Aerial view of a commercial ramie decorticing plant. (Photograph courtesy Newport Industries, Inc.)

the latter part of the summer. A water table held at 24 to 30 inches is much to be desired. A great deal of attention must be paid to adequate methods of water control. Ramie appears to grow best in soils which have an abundant supply of soil moisture, well distributed throughout the growing season. However, the plants will not grow satisfactorily on poorly drained land, and are readily killed by standing water caused by flood or other conditions.

However, the future outlook should not be too seriously jeopardized by adverse environmental conditions mentioned.

Fertilizer
Fertilizer requirements of ramie will have to be determined from the results of fertilizer experiments laid down on the principal soil types in which the crop is intended to grow.

On Everglades peat soils copper sulfate, 30 to 50 pounds per acre is usually applied at the time of the early preparation of the land. Potash, phosphate

and the trace elements manganese, zinc and boron in addition to copper are found necessary. Fertilizer may be applied at the time of planting in the furrow, or can be broadcast at a later date. Sulphur is sometimes applied to the soil in order to improve unduly high conditions of alkalinity induced by earlier burning or otherwise.

Rates of application will be determined by local conditions. **Insects and Diseases**
There seem to be two insects which though destructive, are controllable within reasonable economic bounds. The leaf roller which may infest the fields during July, August and September are controlled by application of a five percent DDT-Sulphur dust.

Wire worm, working on the roots, cause damage at times. Follow land or flooded lands in the spring and summer before planting to ramie will eliminate the eggs. Insecticides mixed with the fertilizer, or broadcast

on the land have been found

effective. Other wire worm controls are being studied by both commercial plantings and the Experiment Station.

Based on observations, it appears that there are no important diseases of ramie in Florida at the present time, says the Experiment Station.

Cultivation
During the first year it is necessary to cultivate ramie to keep weeds and grass down until the roots form a solid mat in the field, when the ramie itself will keep these down by complete coverage of the ground by its own foliage. This is especially important until the first growth reaches the stage where lapping of foliage in the middle takes place.

Decorticing
From ancient times the Chinese have used several methods of preparing ramie fiber for the market as well as for home use.

All operations were done by hand. A typical procedure was to cut the stalks, deleaf them and strip the fibers with a special tool. The fibers were then

The amount of material stripped frequently exceeded the quantity that could be scraped immediately. In order to keep the ribbons fresh, they were submerged in running water. This process kept all of the gums and inner bast soft and thus aided the scraping process. Fermentation did not take place. The scraping was done with the aid of a dull bone or horn implement. The ribbons were put back into the water for further softening and the scraping repeated. The cycle was continued until fiber of the desired whiteness and softness was secured. At best, only a few pounds per day could be cleared by this method.

The first machine of any note developed for the extraction of the leaf fibers was invented by a Spanish Franciscan friar who gave it the name of "Raspador." Experimental trials on the US DA machine, the production of over 2,000,000 pounds of grade A fiber by Newport Industries, Inc., on the Corona

Continued on page 2—Sec. 1

Aerial view of a commercial ramie harvesting operation in the best lands of the Florida Everglades. (Photograph courtesy Newport Industries, Inc.)

Southern Dairies

910 Okeechobee Road

West Palm Beach



Root system of the ramie plant, showing storage and rhizome as well as fibrous feeding roots.

THE GLADES HAS
Continued from page 1—Sec. 1
Reeves machine and results by
Mohagan Fiber Equipment Cor-
poration's Fiber Queen have es-
tablished the fact that Florida
grown ramie can be success-
fully decorticated on the Raspa-

dor type machine.
There is a definite need for
a portable light-weight decorti-
cator which is low enough in
cost and high enough in capacity
and quality of fiber produced,
to enable the small farmer
planting 25 to 100 acres of ram-

ie to decorticate his crop eco-
nomically.
The initial objective is to pro-
duce a machine that will turn
out 100 pounds of clean fiber
per hour.
Eventual plans are to fit the
decorticator unit to a harvester
and make a machine that will
harvest and decorticate as it
moves through the field.

Harvesting
The growing characteristics
of ramie present many har-
vesting problems. The top 12
to 18 inches of the plant contain
a dense growth of large hairy
leaves which are entwined and
tangled before harvest and be-
come more so as the stalks are
cut and carried to the tying
mechanism. This results in a
poorly shaped bundle. To avoid
loss in decortication, the bundles
must be uniformly butted and
the stalks straight and un-
tangled. Due to a combination
of plant characteristics and lim-
itations of the machine a bundle
of this quality is not pro-
duced. A variation of as great
as 18 inches in the butting of
the stalks is found and many are
bent and folded at the tie. Fur-
ther deterioration in the con-
dition of the bundle takes place
each time it is handled in bring-
ing it to the decorticator.

The large volume of leaves
on the ramie plant greatly re-
duces the capacity of the avail-
able type decorticators and
they must be at least partially
removed before the stalks can
be decorticated in the portable
machine. They are also the cause
of much trouble in harvesting
as they get under the canvases
and wrap around the rollers,
and at times choke up the bind-
er head and elevating canvases.
In order to improve the harvest-
ing and increase the capacity of
decortivating machinery, an at-
tachment was fitted to the har-
vester that tops off 12 to 18
inches of the plant which con-
tain most of the leaves, and very
little fiber. This should cause
the stalks to fall more uniform-
ly as they are cut and butting
can be accomplished in the
bundle by a standard butting
attachment.

The ideal machine for pro-
cessing ramie is one which
would harvest and decorticate
the stalks as the machine moves
through the field, spreading
the leaves, shives and other
waste back on the land to serve
as a fertilizer.

Decumming
It is apparent, as a result of
this work, that the significant
factors involved in decumming
ramie fibers by these methods
are: (1) concentration of caustic;
(2) temperature; (3) time of
exposure; and (4) extent and
method of agitation. In any de-
cumming process using all of



Figure 21. Decortivating anacardium with a crude hand machine de-
veloped under primitive conditions.

these factors, if any one of them
is used at a sufficiently high
degree degumming will be ac-
complished. The optimum condition
is, of course, a suitable com-
bination of all four with each
at the most effective level.
It has been determined that
the total gum content of raw
ramie fiber will vary from 15
to 35 percent, with 25 percent
being a fairly good approximate
average. Raw ramie fiber con-
taining approximately 25 per-
cent gums will consume 5 to 6
percent of its weight of com-
mercial sodium hydroxide for
its complete treatment.

A number of experiment were
conducted to determine the ef-
fects of bleaching on degummed
ramie fiber. The fiber can be
bleached with peroxide or
chlorine and if the operation is
carefully controlled, no signifi-
cant loss in tensile strength will
result.

Everglades Region Well Represented With Lodges

When small communities be-
gan to spring up at selected lo-
cations around the lake region,
and the settlers had secured
their homes, schools and church-
es, and some assurances that
they would be permanent resi-
dents there was something lack-
ing, but what was it? The ques-
tion was answered in the way
of establishing some one of the
leading fraternal societies.
There were a few citizens in
the Pahokee-Canal Point area,
and to the southwest as far as
Lake Harbor, who were mem-
bers of the Masonic body, after
much study, steps were taken
to make application to the
Grand Lodge of Florida, for a
UD charter at Pahokee.

Such a charter was issued to
Everglades Lodge, 211, at Pahokee,
by Grand Master, T. T. Todd,
and countersigned by W. P. Webster as grand secretary,
in April 23, 1925. The first ap-
pointed Worshipful Master was
E. O. Kilpatrick, now residing
in Sanford. This lodge became
the pioneer Masonic lodge of
the south side of the lake, while
lodges were located at Okecho-
bee and Moore Haven prior to
its institution. Belle Glade,
South Bay and Lake Harbor
came within Everglades lodge
jurisdiction, so for a period of
15 years many members came
from this section, to build up
a flourishing and progressive
lodge.

The pioneer days of this lodge
were rugged to say the least.
The lodge first met in a shanty
building overlooking the lake
waters, a rat hole of there ever
was one. The '28 hurricane de-
molished this building along
with the lodge records and pos-
sessions. Next it met in the up-
per room of the original school
house, where, when it rained,
the water on the tin roof shut
off the hearing of conversation
or degree work. Recovering
from disaster losses, the lodge
erected its fine hall on Belle
Glade road, which it owns free
of debt.

Men who have been honored
by serving as Worshipful Master
are: E. G. Kilpatrick, Jack
Barrett, L. L. Stuckey, George
McClarty, J. G. Weeks, (twice)
Frank Kelley, Hugo Boe, Geo.
Kingsley, A. E. Kirchman, Wm.
dall Lyons, John S. Harrington,
John Thomas, A. Q. Howell,
Ellsworth Keen, Roswell Har-
rington, G. E. Collier, David
Young and Perry Hall.

Everglades lodge with a mem-
bership of around 150 ten years
ago, with many members from
Belle Glade, and at request, de-
cided to favor the granting of
the establishment of a new
lodge in Belle Glade, and re-
leasing its south end jurisdic-
tional rights.
Belle Glade Lodge, No. 273,



Combined ramie harvester and decorticator designed and built by Ben Island Mills, Inc., New
York, N. Y. (Photograph courtesy Ben Island Mills, Inc.)



Loading freshly decorticated and squeezed ramie fiber on the conveyor belt of an artificial
dryer. (Photograph courtesy Newpor Industries, Inc.)

near ten years ago, was duly
instituted under a UD charter,
and the year following was
granted a regular charter and
was duly constituted.

Those who have served it as
Worshipful Masters are: Frank
Kelley, Sr., Al Kirchman, Cliff
Green, Joe Cherry, Lou Bel-
sner, Ralph Freeman, W. P.
Risk, John Kirk and now L. E.
Will. Its first meetings were
held in a small attic room in the
Joe Cherry residence, but of
late years has met at the Be-
nevolent Association's hall on
North Main street. It is now ex-
pected that within the year, the
lodge will own and occupy a
fine new temple home located
near the lake shore. These
lodges belong to the 22nd Ma-
sonic district.

Clewiston was the last city,
on the south lake shore to ob-
tain its charter for a Masonic
lodge, which was duly instituted
by the Grand Lodge in 1949
with around 60 members. This
lodge built and dedicated a fine
new lodge building on the main
drag of the city, which is a de-
light to the bodies which meet
within its walls.
Soon after Masonic lodges
were formed in Pahokee, Belle
Glade and Clewiston, Chapters
of the Eastern Star were estab-
lished, and each chapter has
had a fine record and consistent
growth. In Belle Glade the Rain-
bow Girls, the original chapter
in Florida, was instituted, and
are very substantially represent-
ed in the membership of the
Eastern Star.

Masons in the Glades towns
is now under the sponsorship
York Rite body in West Palm
Beach, the Scottish Rite Con-
sistory in Lake Worth, and Mali
Shrine in Miami.

A chapter of the DeMolay or-
der is also maintained in Belle
Glade sponsored by Belle Glade
Lodge, No. 273, F and A M.
At the close of World War I
a Post of the American Legion
was formed at Pahokee known
as Mainland Post, which had a
record over the years. It now
has sister Posts at Belle Glade,
South Bay, Clewiston and Canal
Point. Post owned homes house
the activities of these service-
men clubs. Belle Glade also has
an active unit of the Florida Na-
tional Guard, which has just
recently returned from its sec-
ond annual camp at Camp Jack-
son at Columbia, S. C. Belle
Glade and Clewiston have their
colored Legion Posts.

Pahokee was the first lake
city to have a lodge of Elks,
and during the years of its ex-
istence, it has flourished and
prospered, and has obtained val-
uable property for its lodge
home and lands for future ex-
pansions.
Three years ago, Belle Glade
Lodge of Elks, was also institut-
ed, and now has its own valu-
able property down on East Av-
enue E, and an ever growing
roster which now reaches the
250 membership mark. It takes
an active part in charitable and
civic affairs, and is indeed a fine
asset for the city.
The Independent Order of

Odd Fellows, one of the main
lodges in the region, four years
ago instituted a lodge in Belle
Glade, known as Glades Lodge,
No. 36, which has a growing
membership and holds sessions
bi-monthly in the Carpenter's
hall. It also has its sister order,
Belle Rebekah lodge of some
50 members. Plans are on foot
for another Odd Fellow lodge at
Clewiston to be instituted late
this Spring.

The Wodmen were an early
very large membership.

lodge in the Glades, with lodges
at Belle Glade and Canal Point,
but these no longer hold ses-
sions, altho the Woman's Cir-
cle still maintains an active
Circle in Belle Glade.

Among the colored people of
Belle Glade, under their char-
ters, the Masons and Knights of
Pythias have and operate lodges
and the Pall Bearers. The Ma-
sons have a very well equipped
home and are active in all
branches of the order, with a

BREEDING GRASS FATTENING and WET LOT

FINISHING are complemen-
tary operations on the MUCK
LANDS OF THE GLADES, and
give a diversification rarely
possible in other areas.

RAMEY FIBER PRODUC-
TION offers the investor, the
textile and heavier industry.

RAMEY FIBER PRODUC-
TION IN THE GLADES offers a
challenge to the present and
potential users of this un-
matched fiber, as well as the
investor.

Acreage in small or large
tracts.

LUTHER JONES
REALTOR

Herald Building Belle Glade

When You Need A Short Term Loan,
Consult Your Local Bank.

When You Need A
First Mortgage Loan,
on
City Property,
Farms Or Cattle Ranches,

See

C. B. "CY" MOAK

1106-09 duPont Building,
Miami 32, Florida

Phones: 3-2301 & 82-8611

Nocatee-Manatee Crate Company

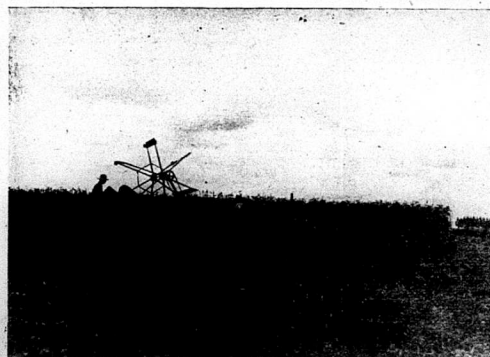


**Mills At Nocatee, Florida And
Manatee, Florida**



**Main Office
Nocatee, Florida**

E. C. Welles, President



Normal ramie stalks harvested at 56 days of age.

Aim To Leave 80% Green Weight In Field Operation

Ingenuity And Inventiveness Points Way To Further Improvements In Processing

Experience and research in the Glades have demonstrated that an ideal machine for the small farmer in the Glades is a light one that will go into fields, harvest, decorticate and leave in the field the waste material for fertilization value and economy in operation.

Harvesting has been done by combining two existing machines into a hemp harvester, which in turn was converted into ramie harvesters. Cane loaders—a Glades invention and adaptation—are used to load in cane wagons, which are mounted on Athey tracks.

Decorticators have been invented and patented by the hundreds. Some three or four have been widely tested in actual operation in the Glades with acceptable results, some more than others. There are four decorticators at present in the Glades.

Practically all ramie decorticated so far in the Glades has been harvested, loaded and hauled as above outlined, to a central plant where the decorti-

cating is done by a stationary machine.

One ingenious Ramie enthusiast has spent some \$100,000 developing a machine, which is now in the Glades, and which will go into the field and decorticate, if stalks are loaded on to it by hand. It does a very acceptable job. It is generally conceded that this machine is too heavy and the manufacturer is busy at present redesigning to remove about half the weight.

Attaching an improvement on the present harvester with belts for conveying the ramie stalks from the cutter to the feeding platform of the field decorticator is not a major problem, and is also being considered along with the lighter weight machine. This harvesting and decorticating may be carried along simultaneously, entirely by machinery. The advantages of this system are (1) Leaves, shives and other waste matter, which contain the major portion of plant food, are left on the ground as mulch, thus reducing growth of weeds and grass, as well as leaving in the soil plant food which would have been returned in the shape of fertilizer (2) This will eliminate the necessity for hauling 90 percent of the green tonnage from field to plant, and eliminate two handlings, which are expensive.

Experiments are progressing to eliminate hand planting. Machine cutting of the roots into four or five inch pieces and planters similar to cabbage and celery, or drillers, as are used with potatoes, will be used. Agricultural engineers envision processes, and one they highly advocate, for commercially de-seeded fiber.

During the war, and since untill recently, the demand for textiles has brought bountiful returns to the manufacturer and caused him to be indifferent to innovations such as spinning and weaving a new product like ramie, either alone, or in mixtures with other fibers. Hence experimenters have generally found a cold shoulder when they approached these men about anything that demanded a change of regular procedure.

Cotton machines use an extremely short staple compared with the length of ramie; wool machines are more easily adaptable. However, European manufacturers have taken Glades grown ramie and mixed it successfully with wool, cotton, and other materials, as well as many fabrics for all types of clothing, upholstery, and industrial uses. Shoe laces, shoe thread, fishing nets, laundry bags, ducking linen-type poplin, sheeting, toweling, dress and suit goods, etc have been made from Florida grown Ramie.

The growing of ramie in the Glades has been proven highly practicable by Newport, State Prison Farm, Hillsboro Plantation and Kruse Brothers, all of whom have each planted several hundred acres. Ramie has been grown at Hillsboro Plantation for over a period of ten to twelve years. The Canal Point operation has been under way for several years. There is no doubt in the minds of any who have followed ramie's history in the Glades about there being no better place on the continent than the Glades for high tonnage and high quality production.

Each year more efficient and effective methods are discovered in planting, cultivating, fertilizing and harvesting ramie constantly being improved, with hopes and indications of constant improvement.

But, ramie growing and processing, ready for the spinner, has been proven a profitable industry in the Glades, with a growing demand for domestic use, in addition to the unfulfilled demand from European manufacturers.

Ramie as a major crop for the Glades has arrived.

The male Hornbill shuts his mate up in a tree while she is sitting on her eggs. He takes great care to see that she is waited up either in a hole in a tree or in a nest formed by converging branches. He labors to see that she is well fed but will not let her out until the eggs are hatched.

Ink spilled upon a carpet may be removed by first sponging all excess ink up at once with warm wet cloths. Next sponge the spot with a cloth dipped in cold milk. Wash the milk out with clear hot water and sift a little cornmeal or dry sawdust on the spot.

At the time Lincoln made the Gettysburg Address he felt that it had been a failure. His hearers did not seem to be very impressed with the speech but history has declared that it was one of the greatest speeches ever made.

The United States bought Alaska from Russia. It cost us about two cents an acre. At the time some people said we paid too much for it.

At the time Lincoln made the Gettysburg Address he felt that it had been a failure. His hearers did not seem to be very impressed with the speech but history has declared that it was one of the greatest speeches ever made.

The United States bought Alaska from Russia. It cost us about two cents an acre. At the time some people said we paid too much for it.

At the time Lincoln made the Gettysburg Address he felt that it had been a failure. His hearers did not seem to be very impressed with the speech but history has declared that it was one of the greatest speeches ever made.

The United States bought Alaska from Russia. It cost us about two cents an acre. At the time some people said we paid too much for it.

At the time Lincoln made the Gettysburg Address he felt that it had been a failure. His hearers did not seem to be very impressed with the speech but history has declared that it was one of the greatest speeches ever made.

At the time Lincoln made the Gettysburg Address he felt that it had been a failure. His hearers did not seem to be very impressed with the speech but history has declared that it was one of the greatest speeches ever made.

The United States bought Alaska from Russia. It cost us about two cents an acre. At the time some people said we paid too much for it.

At the time Lincoln made the Gettysburg Address he felt that it had been a failure. His hearers did not seem to be very impressed with the speech but history has declared that it was one of the greatest speeches ever made.

The United States bought Alaska from Russia. It cost us about two cents an acre. At the time some people said we paid too much for it.

At the time Lincoln made the Gettysburg Address he felt that it had been a failure. His hearers did not seem to be very impressed with the speech but history has declared that it was one of the greatest speeches ever made.

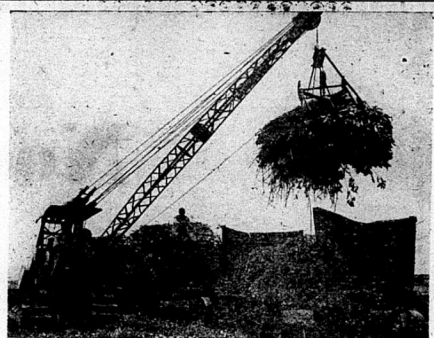
The United States bought Alaska from Russia. It cost us about two cents an acre. At the time some people said we paid too much for it.

At the time Lincoln made the Gettysburg Address he felt that it had been a failure. His hearers did not seem to be very impressed with the speech but history has declared that it was one of the greatest speeches ever made.

The United States bought Alaska from Russia. It cost us about two cents an acre. At the time some people said we paid too much for it.



Characteristic development of leaves, flowers and stalks of the ramie plant.



Link-Belt mechanical loader, mounted on Caterpillar tractor, loading ramie in Athey wagons. (Photograph courtesy Newport Industries, Inc.)

Each year more efficient and effective methods are discovered in planting, cultivating, fertilizing and harvesting ramie constantly being improved, with hopes and indications of constant improvement.

But, ramie growing and processing, ready for the spinner, has been proven a profitable industry in the Glades, with a growing demand for domestic use, in addition to the unfulfilled demand from European manufacturers.

Ramie as a major crop for the Glades has arrived.

The male Hornbill shuts his mate up in a tree while she is sitting on her eggs. He takes great care to see that she is waited up either in a hole in a tree or in a nest formed by converging branches. He labors to see that she is well fed but will not let her out until the eggs are hatched.

Ink spilled upon a carpet may be removed by first sponging all excess ink up at once with warm wet cloths. Next sponge the spot with a cloth dipped in cold milk. Wash the milk out with clear hot water and sift a little cornmeal or dry sawdust on the spot.

At the time Lincoln made the Gettysburg Address he felt that it had been a failure. His hearers did not seem to be very impressed with the speech but history has declared that it was one of the greatest speeches ever made.

The United States bought Alaska from Russia. It cost us about two cents an acre. At the time some people said we paid too much for it.

At the time Lincoln made the Gettysburg Address he felt that it had been a failure. His hearers did not seem to be very impressed with the speech but history has declared that it was one of the greatest speeches ever made.



Ramie plants 112 days old, showing primary and secondary growth.

Everglades Federal Savings And Loan Association

Of Belle Glade, Florida

Chartered And Supervised By The United States Government

Member Federal Home Loan Bank System

Savings Insured Up To \$5,000.00

Phone 2067